REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7906.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or this smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASSYRIA," 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 11th June 1874, at 4 P.M.

June 1874.		June 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	11	Leaves Pondicherry	25
,, Carwar	13	,, Madras	27
,, Narrakal	16	,, Cocanada	29
,, Alleppy	17	,, Vizagapatam	30
,, Tuticorin	19	,, Bimlipatam	30
,, Colombo	20	,, Gopanlpore	July 1
,, Galle	21	,, False Point	2
,, Negapatam	24	Arrives at CALCUTTA	4

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August exception at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports weather permitting. In such cases cargo will always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 17th June, 1874, at 2 P.M.

June 1874.		July 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	17	Leave BUSREH	6
,, Kurrachee	21	,, Mahomerah	6
,, Guadur	22	,, Fao	6
,, Muscat	24	,, Koweit	8
,, Bunder Abbas	26	,, Bushire	11
,, Linga	28	,, Linga	12
,, Bahrein	30	,, Bunder Abbas	14
,, Bushire	30	,, Muscat	16
,, Fao	July 2	,, Guadur	18
,, Mahomerah	2	,, Kurrachee	21
Arrive BUSREH	3	Arrive BOMBAY	24

N.B.—Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P. Commander T. Nalton, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 10th June 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombat to

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Corun	2	0 0	0	2 0	0	0 0
Hog Island	2	0 0	0	1 0	0	6 0
Oolwa	3	0 0	0	12 0	0	6 0
Rewas	2	0 0	0	12 0	0	8 0
Dhurumtur	3	0 0	1	0 0	0	8 0

The Corun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Bubatino & Co., Genoa.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and MESSINA, on the 15th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	.....	£15	.....	£4	Including Wines.
Suez	36	.....	22	.....	9	
Port Said	38	.....	24	.....	9	
Alexandria	39	.....	25	.....	9 10	
Messina	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Naples	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Leghorn	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Genoa	50	.....	34	.....	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	.....	35	.....	14-10	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st July 1874.

"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st August 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages, as

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 12th June, 1874, at 8 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (2,009 Tons, and 450 H.P.,) Captain W. W. Fentiman, will leave for Southampton as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, 240 Passengers and Cargo for that Ports, Suez, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th June 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 15th June 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MALWA, (2,932 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain, P. S. Toslin, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 12th June.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st June 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

Under instructions from Pirma Waga, the Mortgagee, on account and at the risk of Wittoba shinoje Patell, the Mortgagor, BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or fazendegrou nd with messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan Street, near Vakhoo, and Bandora Tanks in the subdistrict of Mandvee, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 50, containing by admeasurement 22 feet in length and 45 feet in breadth thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan Street, or old Nagpada, on the west by the house of Chandbebee, the widow of Ameer Jamadar, on the north by the house of Nanesiye, widow of Prema Maneck, and on the south by the house of Khoja Goolam Hussain.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 8th June 1874.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by public auction, at Moody Bay, a large quantity of excellent Panwell made Bricks, in small lots to suit purchasers, together with about 150 cart-loads of broken Bricks belonging to the municipality.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 10th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Company will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their Rooms No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, consisting of the following goods, viz.

Sundries consisting of new plated mounted double harnesses, level and staff and nose-ring chains, lady's kidgloves, toys, water pipes, head sodawater machine, music box, scents, iron steels, Australian butter, kerosine oil, table lamps, spare chimnies, large pictures in maple and gilt frames, 2 cases of oils of roses, few dozens carte de visite, photographic group of known Parsees and English citizens of Bombay.

On account and at the risk of concerned:—

100 Kegs of Green Paints.

2 Cases of Gilted Fancy Pocket Note Books of sizes.

1 Case China Paper Umbrellas.

On account and at the risk of Nuthoo Muljee Ghandy:—

1 Case 60 bottles 1 oz. each Imitation Sulphate of Quinine.

Furniture consisting of blackwood-carved chiffoniers, carved lady's writing table, pier tables, large and small round tables, wardrobes, cup-boards, cradles, Chinese circular tables, easy and armed chairs, camp cots, bedsteads, reclining couches, sofas with spring, &c., &c.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jacconets, scarfs, prints, dhooties, chintz, &c.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

EQUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms.

16	Bales Grey Shirtings.
2	,, Water Twist, No. 20s.
3	Cases Colored Handkerchiefs.
4	,, Re. Scarfs.
4	Crates Earthenware.

By order of Messrs. Robert Angus and Co., and on account and at the risk of the indentor Cupoorchund Mohunchund.

1009 } CM } 7 Cases Handkerchieves.

1 ,, Serge

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN NEW CAJEE MOHOLLA WITHOUT THE FORT.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 P.M. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Bai Radhabai, widow of the late Hamji Jewraz, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Habibbhai Mookhtarbhai and Azmoodeen Azeezbhai the undermentioned Landed Property, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 8th day of August 1872 viz:—

All that piece of ground together with the dwelling house standin thereon, assessed under No. 11, situate in New Cazee Moholla without the Fort of Bombay registered by the Collector of land Revenue under No. 822 and 824, containing by admeasurement 333 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the New Cazee Moholla, on the west by the sweepers passage on the south by the house of the New Cazee Moholla, and on the south by the property belonging to the Mosque.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT OLD TOWN IN NISHANDARNICHA PADA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Mr. Morarjee Callianjee, executor of the last will and testament of the late Callianjee Hunmanjee the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Bhanjee Jewan and Sewjee Bhanjee, the following valuable property standing in the name of the said Bhanjee Jewraz in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 22nd day of February 1870, viz:—

All that piece of Fazendaree ground, of which Maya Shaik Ahmed and Meya Mahomed Sallay bin Fuckroodeen Guncoolkar are the Fazundars, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Old Town in Nishandarnicha Pada in the sub-district of Mandvee without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 169 square yards or thereabouts, formerly assessed under No. 50, and now under No. 45, and bounded on the east by the house of Kutteeyo Wolfee, on the west by the house of Mohomed Dossa, on the north by the Chinchbunder Public Road, and on the south by the sweeper's passage. For further particulars, conditions of sale, and inspection of deeds, apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF MORTON'S PROVISIONS.

On THURSDAY next, the 11th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms on account and at the risk of the indentor Cassum Abdool Rheman ex s. s. Abbotsford.

176	V.B.—	1-10	10 Cases each 6 doz. ½ pints castor oil.
		11-30	20 ,, ,, 6 ,, ½ ,, ,,
		31-70	40 ,, ,, 3 ,, ,, table vinegar.
		71 120	50 ,, ,, 2 ,, quarts ,,
		121-40	12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ½ lb. peppermint lozenges
		141-45	5 ,, ,, 3 ,, pints mixed pickles.
		146-55	10 kegs ,, 6 ,, 1-3 pints Blacking.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1874.

NOTICE.—All Correspondence in connection with B. CREGAN'S BOILER COMPOSITION to be addressed in future to the Patentee direct.

W. J. ADDIS, C.E.

33, Meadow St., Fort, 1st June 1874.

PESTONJEE FRAMJEE,

NO. 11, FORBES STREET, FORT,

HAS constantly on sale an assortment of GOLD and SILVER HUNTING and OPEN-FACED WATCHES, both English and Geneva, of the best manufacture, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, also English and American Clocks in every variety.

All Goods guaranteed, and at reasonable prices.

Chronometers, Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, &c., carefully cleaned and repaired.

Electro-plating and Gilding, on any metal, carefully performed. Work guaranteed, and rates low.

COPY of CERTIFICATE from Messrs. THORNHILL & Co.

Nineteen Years in Business in Meadow Street.

Mr. Pestonjee Framjee leaves our service to-day, on account of our closing our business in this country. He is desirous to continue on his own account, and we have great pleasure in recommending him to our Customers, and the public in general, for the supply of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, &c., &c. He has been Nine years in our employ, and has proved himself a most excellent workman, steady, industrious, intelligent, and trustworthy. He has invariably given us the greatest satisfaction. Captains and Owners of Vessels may entrust their Chronometers to him with perfect confidence.

THORNHILL & Co.

Bombay, 30th November 1869.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine Wheat Flour, fresh, and Sizing.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Rullers, Skins.
Bonding Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Fire Engines complete.
Traversing Screw Jacks.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that this Company WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE during the Monsoon for DAMAGE by WET to Piece Goods, Twist or other Manufactured Goods that are not dammered or packed in Waterproof Covering. Undammered Packages will be accepted for conveyance, but they will be booked and carried only at the risk of the Senders.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Bombay 26th May 1874.

THE NEW MAZAGON LAND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY and EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETINGS of the SHAREHOLDERS of the NEW MAZAGON LAND COMPANY (Limited), called on TUESDAY, the 9th inst., have been POSTPONED until FURTHER NOTICE.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAZ, Secretary.

Bombay, 6th June 1874.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO BOW-BELLS' SUBSCRIBERS.

THIS POPULAR MAGAZINE can be had from the next July issue, at the REDUCED RATE of RUPEES 4-4, or by POST Rs. 6-4, per ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE, if subscribed without any of the FASHION SUPPLEMENTS. Otherwise, as per our PRICE LISTS, which will be sent on application.

COOPER & COMPANY,
Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

(PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BALDNESS.

THE many causes which in India result in this affliction, may be summed up in the one grea: *fons et origo mali*,—neglect to use the

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

The "Douche" contains neither cantharides, acetic acid, mineral ingredients, nor any other substance repugnant to a clean, healthy skin. No other cosmetic whatever for the nurture of the hair is required during its use, as it supersedes Oils, Pomades, Washes, and Bandoline, maintaining the hair in perfect health or restoring it where it has fallen off. The "Douche" is an irresistible toilet requisite to all who have any appreciation of physical comfort, or sense of the agreeable.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the Third Sessions of 1874 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of June, instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheaters, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 1st day of June 1874, and in the thirty-sixth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

G. TAYLOR,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 632 of 1873.

EBRAHIMJEE MOOSAJEE WOOMADIKER, of Bombay, Jewish Inhabitant, residing in Shamjee Hussajee Street, without the Fort of Bombay..... Plaintiff.

vs.

MOOSEE HUSKILJEE TALKER, also of Bombay, Jewish Inhabitant, residing in Ton Tar Third Row, without the Fort of Bombay..... Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that (under and by virtue of a Warrant for SALE of IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY issued on the 15th day of February last, in the above Suit,) will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, the undermentioned immoveable property of the abovenamed Defendant:—

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of July next, at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon.

All that undivided moiety or half share in a piece or parce of land or ground and messuage or godown standing thereon, situate on the western side of Shamjee Hussajee Street, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 618 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 14, and bounded on the east by aforesaid Shamjee Hussajee Street, on the west by the gully commonly used by the owner of the premises in question and his neighbourer and the house of Essoobjee Salamia Sawker, on the north by the house of Khoja Rowjee Jiwa, and on the south by the gully in common use by the owner of the premises in question and his neighbourer Thacker Lackmidas Narranjee, and containing admeasurement 228 square yards, and the said warehouse was formerly and now in the occupation of Thacker Lilladhur Narronjee.—It was order and that the defendant should pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 8,962-6-10, for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed, and further interest upon the amount of said judgment at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of the said D cree until payment

The Sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said Defendant in the above specified property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

G. TAYLOR,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 1st June 1874.

Mr. MIRZA HOOSEIN KHAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

KINLOCH'S WINES, &c.

Stocks of these are again replenished, and we have to offer the following, which, we do not hesitate to say, cannot be surpassed in this market:—

SHERRY—Reform	Per dozen	Rs. 15
,, Virgin	,,	17
,, Diamond	,,	21
,, Amontillado	,,	28
PORT—Double Diamond	,,	24
CATALAN—White	,,	15
CLARET—St. Julien	,,	21
HOCH—Rudesheim	,,	23
CHABLIS—Superior	,,	18
CHAMPAGNE—Quarts	,,	30
,, Pints	,,	16
MOSELLE—Quarts	,,	30
,, Pints	,,	16
BRANDY—Royal Cognac	,,	19
,, Hayman's	,,	27
WHISKEY—Fine old Irish	,,	24

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MR. J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED,

GUINNESS' STOUT,

BY SPARKS AND MOLINE,

QUARTS AND PINTS.

BASS' PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY

CAMERON AND SAUNDERS.

Quarts, Pints and Imperial Pints.

WINES.

GERMAN WINES,

STILL HOCK.

MARCOBRUNNER,	NIERSTEINER,
LIEBFRAUMILCH,	BODENHEIMER,
OPPENHEIMER,	WALPURZHEIMER,
RUDESHEIMER,	GEISENHEIMER,

For the consumption in hot climates, no other Wines can surpass, and very few can equal,

GERMAN WINES.

SPARKLING MOSELLE,

IN QUARTS AND PINTS.

CLARET.

MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine	per doz. quarts	Rs. 10
Ditto Ditto	,, pints	6
PAUILLAC, superior quality	,, quarts	12
Ditto ditto ditto	,, pints	6-8
MARGAUX, a very good Dinner Wine	,, pints	9
ST. JULIEN ditto ditto	,, pints	10
SAUTERNE, very superior Wine	,, quarts	20

BURGUNDIES,

By J. POIDEVIN PERE, of Beaune.

MONTRACHET, 1862	per doz. quarts	48
POMMARD	,, ,,	28
SAVIGNY	,, ,,	25
BEAUNE	,, ,,	18
CHABLIS	,, ,,	18
SHERRY, Pale, by Butler & Son	per doz.	21
Do. Very Dry,—Green Seal	,,	25
Do. Stout, Rich,—Red Seal	,,	27
Do. Extra fine, Dry,—Yellow Seal	,,	30
Do. Prime Quality, by direct importation from Xeres	,,	18
OLD TOM, by Walter Bovill	per doz.	16

THE BICHE-LATOUR'S

CELEBRATED COGNAC VIEUX,

A 1 White Label ..... per doz. 21

PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH NUMEROUS REQUESTS

MISS CARRY GEORGE'S DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY

WILL APPEAR FOR

TWELVE NIGHTS MORE.

MONDAY, 8TH JUNE.

J. H. BYRON'S POPULAR DRAMA,

BLOW FOR BLOW.

TUESDAY, 9TH JUNE.

SHAKESPEAR'S COMEDY,

KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO

AND

THE LOAN OF A LOVER.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH JUNE, AND THURSDAY, 11TH JUNE,

WATT'S PHILLIPS'S GREAT DRAMA,

LOST IN LONDON.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

DRESS CIRCLE	Rs. 4	UPPER CIRCLE	Rs. 2
STALLS	,, 3	PIT	,, 1

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co.'s where a Plan is on view. Doors open at half-past 8; commence at 9.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, Limited.—At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above COMPANY, held THIS DAY, at noon, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, the following RESOLUTIONS (passed at the MEETING held on 18th May, were confirmed:—

1.—That this Company be wound up voluntarily.

2.—That Mr. Alfred Joseph Macbay be appointed Liquidator thereof.

3.—That such Liquidator be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to sell the moveable and immoveable property, outstandings, credits, and effects of this Company, subject to its liabilities, to a New Company to be hereafter formed, and to receive from the said new Company 1,200 Shares thereof, of the par value of Rs. 500 (of which Rs. 300 per Share will be taken as paid up), to be distributed amongst the Shareholders of this Company in accordance with the number of Shares held by them, and that the said Liquidator be at liberty to, and do, sign all conveyances or other documents which may be necessary to carry out the above object.

SCHOENE, KILBURN, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Calcutta, 4th June 1874.

WITH reference to the above, I hereby give Notice, that I am prepared to deliver to holders of Shares in this Company a similar number of Shares in "The Bengal Jute Pressing (Brunton's Patent) and Manufacturing Company, Limited, and Shareholders are requested to SEND in their SCRIP CERTIFICATES without delay for the purpose of being exchanged.

A. J. MACBAY, Liquidator,
Of the Brunton's Patent Press Company, Calcutta, Limited.

4, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, 4th June 1874.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOLS, Fort and Byculla, will be RE-OPENED TO-DAY at TEN O'CLOCK.

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL, BOMBAY.

The VACATION ENDS THIS DAY.

A Very showy BAY ARAB CHARGER, 14-3, 9 years old, quiet and regularly ridden by a Lady. Rs. 500. Apply at Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

WANTED, BOARD and a COOL ROOM in COLABA. Say Rs. 100. T. G., Care of BAPTY BROTHERS.

TO LET, the GROUND FLOOR of HOUSE No. 2, Clare Road. Rent very moderate. Apply on the Premises.

YORK HAMS, 12 as. per lb., just arrived per s. s. MARINA, will be landed in a few days. IN CUT, 13 as. per lb. BAPTY BROTHERS, Elphinstone Circle.

PRINCESS OF WALES' SEWING MACHINES.—BAPTY BROTHERS are now landing the third consignment of these favourite Machines.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent European MAID, capable of taking care of a young Infant and two other Children. One accustomed to the East is required, and none need apply without the best of references. Address by letter "A. B.," No. 17, Meadow Street, Fort.

A GENTLEMAN with excellent references and of several years' experience, both at Home and in India desires an engagement as Book-keeper, Correspondent or otherwise. Has no objection to China, Japan, or any part of the East. Address "H. E." care of the Editor.

NOTICES.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

A 16-0 FEET PIT TO SINK.

SPECIFICATION to be seen at the Office of this Paper.

NOTICE.—Mr. AD. SPITTELER CEASES from THIS DAY to SIGN our Firm per procuration.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Cochin, 27th May 1874.

MR. WALTER THACKER is AUTHORIZED to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DAY.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

Bombay, 4th June 1874.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the CLUB will be held on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at Graham's Buildings, at HALF-PAST FIVE.

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received till the 19th instant, inclusive, for ERECTING SIX BARRACKS, and their Subsidiary Buildings at Colaba.

Plans, Specifications and Conditions of Contract can be seen, and Bills of Quantities, Forms of Tender, and all necessary information obtained by application at the Defences Office, and payment by each applicant of Rs. 3.

The Undersig

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 6TH JUNE, 1874.

REUTER reports to-day's Liverpool Cotton Market as having closed heavy, Surats dull, the sales being only 9,000 bales against imports 14,000. Spot prices are apparently unaltered, Fair Dhollera being still given at 5 9/16d. and Fair Omra at 5¼d., but from private advices we learn that the dulness is more manifest in arrivals which are almost unsaleable. The figures of supply which we subjoin fully account for this depression, the estimated stock in Liverpool having reached the enormous quantity of 960,000 bales, which must necessarily mean great pressure to sell. These figures, however heavy as they are, will probably be exceeded by next Friday's returns, as of the 120,000 bales of American afloat a large proportion must be close at hand, while our heavy April shipments by steamer are also now becoming due for arrival. Altogether the stock on the spot during the current week will probably top a million of bales, in the face of which there is little room for any immediate improvement in prices. Last year the maximum quantity on the spot, 918,200 bales, was not reached until the 10th July and during the autumn, while the future of the American crop was still uncertain we had dull lifeless markets, with Fair Dhollera ranging from 5¼d. to 6d. This year a similar state of affairs, differing only in the lower range of prices, induced by an increased supply, seems highly probable. The following is the visible supply of cotton in and afloat for the U. K. as compared with last week and the corresponding date last year. The excess now is comparatively small, but in addition we must bear in mind that the large supplies sent direct to the Continent this season, both from America and this port, have raised stocks there considerably above last year; moreover, the deficiency in London, in Bengals, consists in the first place of small bales, and secondly, the description is not freely used when more useful qualities are obtainable, as they now are at comparatively low prices.

	1874. Last Week.	1873.
Stock in Liverpool	960,000	855,000	833,510
Do London	157,500	135,625	178,430
American afloat	120,000	200,000	211,000
East Indian afloat	450,000	470,000	389,000
Total	1,687,500	1,660,625	1,611,940

The American figures for the week compare with last and the corresponding week of 1873 as follows :—

	1874. Last Week.	1873.
Receipts at the Ports	17,000	23,000	25,000
Exports to Great Britain.....	19,000	19,000	32,000
,, to Continent	6,000	.....	13,000
Total receipts from 1st Sept.	3,689,000	.....	3,431,000
,, exports to U. K. from 1st Sept.....	1,733,000	.....	1,710,000
,, ,, to Continent from 1st Sept.....	960,000	.....	723,000
Stocks at the ports.....	296,000	320,000	271,000

Friday's market in Manchester showed continued quietness at unchanged prices, 7lbs. 39 inch Grey Shirtings being still quoted at 7s. 3d. per piece. Reuter's statement of the shipments of goods for India during the month of May is to hand this morning. For this port the quantities of all descriptions are light, and to Calcutta large.

On Friday money in London was said to be in moderate demand, and a withdrawal of £44,000 from the Bank of England was advised; but to-day we observe that Consols have advanced to 92¾ and French Rentes to 94½, indicating confidence in money continuing easy.

There has been very little actual business done to-day here, and the only feature of interest to notice is the effect of the announcement of the new loan. As we anticipated, the suddenness of the intimation produced at first a very unsettled feeling, buyers of Government Paper withdrew from the market, rates being quoted nominally 1 per cent. lower, but sellers declined to do business, and later a steadier tone was manifested. We would quote—Fours Rs. 104; Fours and a half Rs. 105; Fives and a half Rs. 108½ to ¾. IN STERLING EXCHANGE in the same way bankers generally named in the morning an advance of ¼d. in their buying, and 1/16d. per rupee in their selling rates, which resulted in bringing out a comparatively fair number of buyers of Bank bills, while private paper was not offered, and we have not heard of a single transaction. Rates accordingly close easier than they opened, and may be quoted nominally, Bank Bills 6 months' sight 1s. 10¾d. to 13/16d.; Credits 1s. 10 15/16d. to 1s. 11d.; Documents 1s. 11d. per rupee. Even this advance, however, can scarcely be more than temporary, as it is quite evident that any slight influence the loan may eventually exercise on our Money Market cannot be felt until the money is actually wanted two months hence, and in the meantime banks and capitalists cannot allow their funds to lie idle in anticipation. Moreover, leaving out the question of the smallness of the amount and with the strong demand at present existing for reliable securities—the probability of it being subscribed for at little under the current rate, it is very questionable whether the ultimate effect will not be in favour of cheaper money and lower exchange. In the first place it is highly probable that the loan will bring out a considerable amount of money for investment which might otherwise be kept unemployed; secondly, the sum subscribed must for a time at least go to swell the Treasury balances; while as affecting exchange the Council drawings from London if not immediately increased are likely to be so by the time the subscriptions to the loan become due. The best test, however, will be the rates at which tenders go in, and from what we can hear of opinions already expressed the average is not likely to be much under the current price of existing loans.

THE SHARE MARKET has been decidedly quieter to-day, and prices generally are against sellers. The demand for Bank of Bombay shares—which throughout has been entirely speculative—has subsided, and Land and Spinning scrip is also weaker. The following are current quotations :—

New Bank of Bombay	809
Ditto 2nd Res. Issue.....	874
National Bank of India	125
Colaba Land Company.....	1,435
Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited	130
Mazagon Land Company	970
Alliance Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,950
Bombay United.....	1,430
Dharumsey Spinning	1,830
Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,470
Manockjee Petit's	1,435
Oriental	4,250
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.....	1,450

IN COTTON, business for the season may now be considered over. The purchases to-day for export have been insignificant and prices are nominally the turn lower. Friday's receipts amounted to about 6,000 bales, chiefly of Bhownugger by boat, and Wudwan, &c., by rail, but as the rains will probably open in these neighbourhoods in the course of a few days our supplies must soon fall off.

FREIGHTS are extremely flat, at £2·7·6 to £2·12·6 for sailing vessels, and £2·10 to £3 for steamers according to position.

IMPORTS of all descriptions are very dull. Piece Goods are almost unsaleable even at a decline from current rates.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—7th JUNE, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 7th June, 2-10 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 49 minutes.
Via Turkey, 6th June, 2-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours 36 minutes.
Via Suez, 6th June, 10-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hour 7 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 7th June, 8-36 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 34 minutes.
Via Turkey, 6th June, 5-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 57 minutes.
Via Suez, 7th June, 11-20 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 17 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 7th June, 4-30 P.M. Time in transit, 3 hours 15 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 7th June, 11-0 P.M. Time in transit, 13 hours 42 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 6th June to 8 P.M. of the 7th June is as follows :—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	1 19	0 15
,, Kurrachee	one in	0 11

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. CARADOC, 861 tons, Captain W. Barwise, sailed on Saturday last for Bremerhaven via the Canal with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE ISAAC LINCOLN, 628 tons, Captain F. E. Gorgon, will sail to day for Calcutta with a cargo of 11,200 Indian maunds salt.

THE BARQUE ESPERANCH, 525 tons, Captain D. F. Got, will sail to-day for Bordeaux with a cargo of 1,110 bales cotton from Malabar Coast to be carried in the same bottom.

THE SHIP KHORASAN, 1,038 tons, Captain John Cannell, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 6,618 bales cotton, 90 bales wool, 750 cwts. linseed, 130 cwts. bones, and 140½ cwts. coir yarn.

THE BARQUE EVENING STAR, 765 tons, Captain G. Walse, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Rangoon (April 4th), with a cargo of 570 pieces teak timber, 31,570 pieces boards and scantling, 3 cases cigars, and 4 jars pickles. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD CO.'S S.S. CALYPSO, 1,129 tons, Captain P. Crillovich, sailed on Saturday last for Trieste, &c., via the Canal, with the following cargo :—For Trieste.—5,477 bales cotton. For Venice—905 bales cotton. For Odessa—350 bales cotton. For different ports—4,000 cwts. wheat, 72 cwts. fish oil, 17 cwts. cloves, 46 corges skins, 114 cwts. coffee, and 27½ maunds saltpetre.

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Evening Star	Wales	Rangoon, Apl. 4.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Centurion.....	Widdicombe.	Liverpool.
	Sempeternal.	Morin	Mauritius.
	Sandringham.....	Boyd	Liverpool.
	Calypso(s)	Crillovich	Trieste &c.
	Caradoc (s)	Barwise.....	Bremenhaven.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—

Barque Esperance, Got, to Bordeaux.
Barque Isaac Lincoln, Jordon, to Calcutta.
Ship Khorasan, Cannell, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June 2 Torino (s)..... Ascoli ..... Vizagapatam, May 17.
Himalaya (s) ..... James..... Moulmein, May 28.
Agra (s) ..... Sharp ..... Rangoon, May 29.
Nyanza (s) ..... Fisher..... Coconada, May 29.
Comorin ..... McKenzie ..... Liverpool, March 2.
Empress of India ...Futtah ..... Cochin, May 19.
3 Socotra (s) ..... Day ..... Bassein, May 30.

DEPARTURES.

June 5 Scotia (s) ....
Mecca (s) ....
Scindia ....
3 Patna (s) ....
Shah Jehan ....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June. 5 Baghdad (s)..... ..... Rangoon.
Sir J. Lawrence (s). ..... Covelong.

DEPARTURES.

June. 3 Othello (s) .... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—6TH JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Marina s, 8 cases silvered plate glass, Nowrojee Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Trafalgar s, 10 cases brandy, C. Bounnevialle and Co.
Palermo s, 1 case tobacco, J. Neuberg, 26 cases oilmanstore, and 10 cases table salt, Forbes and Co.
Milford, 6 cases iron safes and 4 cases lamps, Edouljee Cursetjee Boyce; 35 cases oilmanstores, Abdoolcurrim Hyderbhoy.
Abbotsford s, 14 hogsheads stout, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 2 cases tobacco, and 26 cases stout, J. Neuburg; 93 cases cartridges, and 2 cases percussion caps, Grendon, Tippet and Co; 10 hogsheads beer A. B. Limbowalla.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s, 99 cases brandy and 20 cases sauterne, R. Martin and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—6TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Jean Ingelow, 60 bales cotton, Morojee Hardass; 500 bundles linseed, John Campbell and Co.
Timor, 231 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co.
Mahableshwur, 51 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Lebanon, 76 cwts. coir yarn, Luckumsey Veljee; 520 bundles myrabollams, Dayal Dharsey.
Jane Law, 200 bundles linseed, John Campbell and Co; 500 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.
Milford, 160 cwts. horns, Nanseebhoy Gangjee.
West Stanley, 100 bales cotton, Vishnoo Roognath; 60 bales wool, Nursey Khatow; 82 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 50 bales cotton, Jairam Sewjee; 5 bales cotton, Framjee Sands and Co; 25 bales wool, Premjee Peraj.
Marina s, 138 bales wool, B. I. S. N. Co; 403 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 65 bales cotton, Becherdas Ambaidas; 53 bales cotton, Nundram Mooleehund; 12 bales hemp, 15 bales wool, and 10½ bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mongolia s, 25 boxes dry ginger, Mooljee Govindjee; 37 cases M. of P. shells, Nanseebhoy Gangjee; 683 packets nux-vomica, Talub Arbee; 29 bales skins, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Jane, 200 bundles linseed, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, H. Clason and Co.
Mongolia s, 500 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.; 265 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.; 1,745 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Golconda s, 300 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Carodoc s, 28 bundles myrabollams, W. and A. Graham and Co.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 7th June, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind north, thermometer 82.
MANGALORE, 7th June, 8-35 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-east and south-west, thermometer 80, barometer 29·76, rainfall 21 cents.
VINGORLA, 7th June, 6-18 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west mild, thermometer 78, rainfall 3 inches 13 cents.

HIGH COURT.—5TH JUNE.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

In the matter of the estate and effects of Coja Cazar de Gregoria, deceased, and in the matter of the Act XXIV. of 1867—Kirkor Ekelik J. and others, petitioners—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

LONG CAUSES.

174-72—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Vulubdas Hurjivundas and another v Meethebai widow—Crawford and Bovey.
675-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Keshowrao Ramchunder Ranaday v Henry Gamble and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Part heard.
817-71—Jefferson and Payne—Trikumjee Premjee v Bai Ladcore—Dallas and Lynch.
635-72—G. J. Mody—Narayen Crustna Laud and others v Jetha Jeega and others—Khunderao.
135-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahomed Ebrahim bin, &c. v Fakirsaheb bin Meya, &c.—Dr. Dallas.
1142-68—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Andon Ekilik I, &c. v the Rt. Hon. Sir S. Northcote—Mr. Hearn.
75-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Ghanjee Mahomed Abdoola v Hajee Adum Hajee Jacob and others—Shapoorjee and Thacordass.
120-73—Craigie, Lnch and Owen—Aga Hajee Abdoo Taleb Babani v Lulloobhoy Aboochund—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
122-73—Craigie Lynch and Owen—Aga Hajee Abdool Taleb Babani v Chaganbhoy Hemchund—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
156-73—Shapoorjee and Thacordass—Vithuldass Jairam v Bhimjee Girdhur and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey &c.
160-73—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Dhurumsey Valubdass and another v Purshotom Ludha—Crawford and Bovey.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

MOTION.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

160-72—Jefferson and Payne—Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia v. Morarjee Gocouldass S. and W. Co.—Tyabjee and Sayani—Part heard.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

28-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Vithuldas Sobharam v Premchund Roychund—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

SHORT CAUSE.

815-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Begum Fatna Soltan v. Nanabhoy Bomanjee—Chalk and Turner.

LONG CAUSES.

183-73—J. C. Cama—Dulsookroy Ramball v Hurgopall Premsookdas and others—Macfarlane and Skepsey.
187-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Jethajee Roopajee and another v Khooshal Jadoss and others—M. M. Munshi.
189-73—J Gopall—Merjobhoy Barjuje V. v Sudashew Luximon C.
193-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Ebrahim Hassein and others v Hamed Sagoorsney and others.
194-73—Prescot and Winter—Gopinath Wasudewji and another v Sunotum Succaram and another—Tyabje and Sayani.
195-73—Jefferson and Payne—F. A. Spencer and Co. v Bomonje Merwanje—G. J. Mody.
198-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Adriene Skuderaghlan and others v The Secretary of State &c.—Mr. Hearn.
200-73—Prescot and Winter—Currem Hurjee v Jamsetjee Nusserwanje T. and others—Jefferson and Payne and G. J. Mody.
201-73—Shapoorje and Thacurdoss—Manockwahoo v Siladhur Bhanje and others—J. C. Cama.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

SHORT CAUSE.

851-73—Jefferson and Payne—Jethabhoy Haribhoy and others v Vundrawundas alias Chugonbhoy Purshotumdas and others—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.

LONG CAUSES.

589-71—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Hurgopal Premsookdas and another v Sitaram Radhakirson—Tyabjee and Sayani.
13-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Madhowrow Dhiruram v Ramdas Purshotum and another—Manisty, Fle cher and Smith.
144-72—Dallas and Lynch—Gunchamdas Goorsamul v Venayeekrow Gunpatrow and others—Tyabje. and Sayani.
215-72—Tyabjee Sayani—Tharabhoy Topan v. Jaisiram Kissoram—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.
522-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Laljee Jairam v Haji Sooleman Haji and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to the *Standard* from Aldershot, with reference to the Duke's inspection there on Tuesday, concludes as follows :—"After the drill the Commander-in-Chief inspected the last joined recruits, who taking them altogether, add more to the normal than the real strength of their corps, and number many weedy boys of seventeen among them. In one regiment we happen to know that not long ago it was found necessary to pad the recruits' coats to such an extent that when the musketry instructor took them in hand, he found that they could not get the butt of the rifle into the shoulder. The padding had, therefore, to be taken out." Can this be true? we have been asked. Although we regret very much having to do so, we feel bound to reply in the affirmative. And this is what short service has brought us to!—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

AT a District Court Martial held at Dum-Dum on Monday, the 25th May, 1874, by order of Brigadier General Sankey, C. B. Commander, P. Richard Carle, 62nd Regiment, was arraigned upon the following charge :—Having fired off his rifle in the precincts of the barracks loaded with powder and ball. He was found guilty and sentenced to 672 days' imprisonment with hard labour, and to be put under stoppage until he shall have made good one round of ball ammunition. The finding of the Court was confirmed by the Brigadier General with the following qualifying remarks :—I regret I am not able to take a favourable view of the recommendation to mercy of the court; no proof has been adduced that the prisoner was walking in his sleep at the time he fired off his rifle; he appears so far both aware of what he was doing that he drew away the empty cartridge case, and replaced his rifle to prevent discovery. Such a plea once admitted would find many followers. The crime of firing off rifles has become alarmingly commonl and the severest punishment that a District Court Martia, can award has hitherto failed in repressing it. Men committing such a crime must expect the utmost rigour of punishment without any remission.

ARRIVALS—JUNE 5.

Elder, Lieutenant Colonel, 6th Regiment N. I., on sick leave, from Belgaum.
Reay, Captain, 6th Regimen N. I., on sick leave, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURE—JUNE 7.

Samuells, Captain, Bengal 32nd Pioneers, to join, to Durbunja.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.

Poona, 6th June, 1874.

The Commander-in-Chief is please to make the following appointments :—

Poona Horse —Lieut and Brt Capt, W H Stafford, Cadre 3rd Cavalry, to officiate as second Squadron Subaltern, vice Lieut Hay on furlough.

12 Regiment N I—Lieut-Col W A Park is confirmed in the appointment of second in command, vice Col Scott, appointed Commandant 29th N I.

18th Regt N I—Surg-Maj G F H Brown to officiate in Medical charge, vice Surg-Maj Bloomfield, Act Civil Surgeon, Rajcote.

Poorundhur Sanitarium—Lieut J Angus 2nd Battalion, 7th Foot, to vice Capt Campbell, 41st Foot, whose services are required with his Regt, and who is directed to join with reference to G. G. O. No 322, 19th May; Capt C F James is posted to the Deesa Brigade.

Capt James will continue to perform the duties of Brigade Major of Poona, until the return of Major Ross from furlough.

With reference to G G O No 394 of the 3rd instant, Lieut and Brvt Capt W H Stafford, is attached to the Poona Horse.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified :—

Lieut-Col J M Greig, Royal Engrs, Ex Engr, F W D—27th May, 1874.

Capt V Birch, Staff Corps, Asst Adjt 9th Regt N I—3rd June, 1874.

With reference to G O C No 309 dated 9th May 1874, Surgeon Major J Cruickshank, MD Inspector General of Prisons, returned to duty on the 23rd April, and not on the 26th May, 1874, as previously notified.

In continuation of G O C No 334, of the 23rd ultimo, Lieutenant A K McCausland, 41st Foot, is directed to join the class for Garrison Instruction at Poona, on the 16th instant.

Lieutenant McCausland will travel expeditiously at the public expense.

So much of G O C, No 334, of 23rd ultimo, as relates to Lieutenant B H Hobart, 66th Foot, is cancel'ed.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostanee, according to the Lower Standard Test :—

No 4012, Gunner A T Sinclair, 9th Brigade Royal Artillery.
2nd Battalion 7th Foot.
No 4, Private C Burt and No 2393, Private J Mansfield.

H M's 68th Foot.

Captain W A Kay, Lieutenant F Woodward, Sub-Lieutenant N G Yates, No 1149, Sergeant A Roberts, No 834, Private M Gallavan, No. 1927, Private G Dunn, and No. 1789, Private F Cooke.

No 2-2, Hospital Apprentice W Hogan—Subordinate Medical Department.

The undermentioned men of the Royal Artillery are appointed to the Ordnance Department, and transferred to the unattached List :—

No 2168 Corporal James Mears, 6th Brigade.
No 2862 Sergeant Charles Fiste, 9th Brigade.
No 1956 Corporal Albert Stapleton, 18th Brigade.
No 2239 Corporal Joel Bedford, 41st Brigade.
No 3021 Corporal Henry Bailey, 9th Brigade and
No 2744 Sergeant Charles Christie, 18th Brigade.

NWFP—Reference G O C No 78 of 1872, the undermentioned non-Commissioned officers of the Bombay unattached List, have been granted a gratuity and medal for long services and good conduct :—

Sergeant-Major Henry Bustin, Mount Aboo Sanitarium, a silver medal and Gratuity equivalent to £12.

Qr Mr Sergeant Charles Cox, Poorundhur Sanitarium, a silver medal and gratuity equivalent to £10.

The officer Commanding E Battery, 9th Brigade Royal Artillery, is authorized to issue daily three pounds of Linseed to each of the two horses of the Battery, for one month from the 23rd ultimo.

No. 2440 Private Charles Clarke, 7th Regt, is appointed Barrack Sergeant, and is steered to the unattached list, from the 3rd instant.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Lieut Fenn, Bengal Staff Corps (Marine Service) Order, dated 25th May 1874, appointing Sub-Lieut Temple, Interpreter to the Regt from the 1st idem :—

3rd Regt N I—Regimental Order, dated 22nd May 1874, appointing Major Strutt to officiate as Commandant, Capt Madden officiating Qr Mr as 2nd in Command, and Lieut Heath, Adjt as Wing officer, in addition to their own duties, as a temporary measure vice Lieut-Col Hay, proceeding on furlough.

Regimental Order, dated 23rd May, 1874, appointing Lieut Heath, Adjt to officiate as 2nd in Comd, and Lieut Mackenzie, 1st Wing Subaltern, as Wing Officer and Qr Mr, in addition to their own duties, as a temporary measure vice Capt Madden appointed officiating Asst Contonment Magistrate, Poona.

11th Regt N I—Regimental Order, dated 25th May 1874, directing Lieut Fenton, to perform the duties of Qr Mr in addition to his own with effect from the 17th idem, and during the absence of French on medical certificate.

28th Regt N I—Regimental Order, dated 15th May 1874, appointing Capt W E Simpson, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his own duties as a temporary measure, during the absence of Capt Singleton on furlough.

The following arrangements are confirmed :—

2nd Regt Light Cavalry—Lieut Col Sykes officiated as 2nd in Command, Capt Gabb as 2nd Squadron Officer, in addition to his own duties, and Lieut Jones, as 3rd Squadron Officer, from the 9th to 25th March 1874.

Capt M H Nicolson, 1st Wing Subaltern 27th N I, performed the duties of Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, 3rd Circle, in addition to his own from the 11th to the 25th May.

Regimental Order, dated 23rd May, 1874, appointing Lieut Heath, Adjt to officiate as 2nd in Comd, and Lieut Mackenzie, 1st Wing Subaltern, as Wing Officer and Qr Mr, in addition to their own duties, as a temporary measure vice Capt Madden appointed officiating Asst Contonment Magistrate, Poona.

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BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, June 3.)

Mr. Charles Augustus Skipwith Bedford, Extra Asst Comr, on special duty, Monghyr, is allowed leave for six months.

Capt Richard Thomas Hare, on special duty in Manbhoom, is vested with the powers of a Dep Collr.

In supersession of the notice of the 28th April last, Mr. Horace Abel Cockerell, Comr. of Chittagong, is allowed furlough for 18 months.

Mr J W H Dalrymple Clarke, Actg Asst Supt of Police, 24-Pergunnahs, is transferred to Jubjgoree for employment on famine duty.

Surgn William Edwin Griffiths is appointed temporarily to be Civil Surgn of Julpigoree, with effect from the date on which he took charge of that office.

Mr J C Shaw, Sub-Depy Opium Agent of Bettiah, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr Samuel Cooper, Sub-Depy Opium Agent of Motiharee, is appointed to act as Sub-Depy Opium Agent of Bettiah, in addition to carrying on his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. Shaw, or until further orders.

Mr C S Bickers, Asst Engr, Second Grade, is placed in charge of the Chittagong District as a temporary arrangement, or until further orders.

Capt A G L Landon, Asst Engr, First Grade, is transferred from the Eastern Tirhoot to the Bettiah Champaran District, which he joined on the 6th May 1874, before noon.

Mr H J Handley, Asst Engr, First Grade, joined the Eastern Tirhoot District on the 12th April 1874, before noon.

Mr G Pothecary, Special Supt Engr assumed charge of the Patna Division, trans-Gangetic Districts, on the 22nd February 1874,

Lieut J T Wright, R E, Asst Engr, First Grade, joined the North-Eastern Tirhoot District on the 24th February 1874.

Mr W F Barrow, Asst, Third Grade, is posted to the Central Office of Accounts, Dept Magl, which he joined on the 14th May 1874,

Lieut N Arnott, R E, Asst Engr, First Grade, is transferred from the Provincial Branch to the Eastern Soane Division which he joined on the 15th May 1874.

Mr T M L Thompson, Asst-Engr, Third Grade from the Northern Drainage and Embankment to the Cossye Division.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N.W. Provinces*, June 6.)

Mr W M Tidy, Asst Magst and Collr is appointed to be a Joint Magst and Depy Collr, 1st grade, with effect from the 16th April 1874.

Mr H F Evans, Asst Settlement Officer, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as an Asst Settlement Officer, 1st grade, and to be placed in charge of the settlement of the whole of the Cawnpore District, from the date when Mr. Wright took the leave granted him by Notification, dated 9th Dec. 1873.

Mr J W Bayley, Inspr of Police, held charge of the current duties of the office of the Dist Supt of Police, Futtehpore, from the forenoon of the 4th April 1874, to the forenoon of the 6th May, 1874.

Mr R Foster, Inspr of Police, held charge of the current duties of the office of Dist Supt of Police, Allygurh, from the afternoon of the 25th April to the forenoon of the 5th May 1874.

Mr G C Smith, Offg Asst Distt Supt of Police, is transferred from Benares to Goruckpore.

Mr R N Hodges, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, and Dist Engr of Bijnour, Rohilkhund Provincial Division, is transferred to the Allahabad District of the Allahabad Provincial Division.

Mr J T Denmeade, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, is posted to the Rohilkhund Provincial Division, and will take charge of the Bijnour Sub-division.

Lieut-Col E Davidson, R E, Supg Engr, 2nd Circle, N W Provinces, Provincial Branch, is appointed to officiate as C Engr and Secy to Govt in this Dept during Col A Fraser's absence on special duty in Bombay.

Maj C S Thomason, R E, Offg Supg Engr, 1st Circle, will take charge of the office of the supg Engr, 2nd Circle, in addition to his own duties.

Mr F Fitz James, Ex Engr, 2nd grade Muttra-Hatrass Light Railway, is appointed Ex Engr of the Benares Provincial Division.

Mr. E. L. Hunt, Ex Engr, 4th grade, is appointed to hold temporary charge of the Muttra-Hatrass Light Railway vice Mr. FitzJames, transferred.

Cap L. F. Boileau, Ex Engr. 3rd grade and Ex Engr, Benares, Provincial Division, is appointed Asst to the Supg Engr, 1st Circle. In addition to his duties as such, Capt Boileau will officiate as Personal Asst to the Chief Engr, and Asst Secy to Govt, N. W. Provinces, in this Dept, till further orders.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	25	Half-yearly.....	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum.....	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6·8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

For Annum	Rs 10 0
Per Copy	„ 0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. THACKER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CROSS—June 1st, at Cadambadi, Negapatam, the wife of Maurice Cross, Esq, of a son.
CLOGSTOUN—May 30th, at Coimbatore, the wife of Herbert Clogstoun, Madras Civil Service, of a daughter.
HOLROYD—June 4th, at Barrackpore, the wife of Colonel Charles Holroyd, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.
HUGHES—May 29th, at Rupur, the wife of Mr. E. W. M. Hughes, C.S., F. W. D., of a son.
LAZARUS—June 2nd, at 61, Bond, Bentinck Street, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. C. F. Lazarus, of a daughter.
MURRAY—May 30th, at Hainault, Simla, the wife of Lieut-Colonel R. Murray, of a son.
MACKENZIE—May 27th, at Chickuldah, Berar, the wife of Captain Kenneth Mackenzie, M. S. C., of a daughter.
PHAROAH—June 5th, at Veyarapuddy, Madras, the wife of Mr. W. Pharoah, of the Bank of Madras, of a daughter.
REYNOLDS—May 31st, at Mymensingh, the wife of H. J. Reynolds, B.C.S., of a daughter.
ROSS—June 3rd, at Madras, the wife of Mr. Josiah Ross, Sub-Assistant Revenue Survey, of a son.
TYRRELL—May 29th, at Guntoor, the wife of Surgeon S. M. Tyrrell, Madras Medical Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HUDSON—MEISELBACH—June 1st, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Cacutta, Joseph Hudson, to Eliza Mary Meiselbach.
SENDIRE—MILLER—June 3rd, at the Free Church of Scotland, Wellesley Square, Calcutta, by the Rev. K. S. Macdonald, M.A., Rev. John Hendrie, United Presbyterian Mission, Ajmere, Rajpootana, to Mari a Miller, e

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

LONDON, 6TH JUNE.

In the House of Lords last night, Lord Dunsany, in moving for copies of the Treaties of Conventions for insuring the neutralization of the Suez Canal in time of war, said that at present no guarantee existed for the preservation of the Canal as a highway for the commerce of England. Earl Derby replied that he held documents from the Viceroy of Egypt and the Porte insuring neutrality, and he did not think our use of the Suez Canal precarious.

OBITUARY.—Major-General Macpherson.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 5TH JUNE, NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	67,000	bales.
" " " Surats	14,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	172,000	"
" " " Surats	55,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	960,000	"
" " " Surats	missing	
" Stock of Cotton in London....	167,500	"

Surats during the week have been in moderate demand, higher grades have been partially ¼d. lower.

LONDON, 5TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull and heavy. Arrivals weaker. Surats very dull.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5 9/16.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but unchanged.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 3d.
8¼ lbs. do	9s. 3d.
40's Mule Twist	1s. 1½d.
3 per cent. Consols, for account	92¼.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	94½.
Bar Silver	58 9/16.

Money is in moderate demand.

The sum of £44,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England—destination unknown.

Arrivals—Muriel and Lady Allan.

BRIGADIER GENERAL P. S. LUMSDEN, C.B., C.S.I., is posted to the Rawulpindee Brigade.

THE case against the abettors of Luxmeebye's offence of bigamously marrying the Gaekwar was fixed to be heard before the Deputy Magistrate of Surat last Thursday.

A STRIP of land twenty-four miles long, from Julpigoree to the Mahanuddee is, we see, to be taken up under the Land Acquisition Act, for the Northern Bengal State Railway.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting on Thursday reduced the rates of interest and discount two per cent. all round, and the margin on loans on Government securities one per cent.

☞ THE following is the result of the opium sale held at the Government Sale-room, Bankshall Street, on the 4th June 1874:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar ...	2,185	1,240	1,230	1,232 14 10	26,93,950
Benares...	1,565	1,210	1,205	1,206 7 0	18,88,075

THE *Indian Mirror* questions the probability of Mr. Lethbridge taking up the editorial duties of the *Friend of India* on the early retirement of Dr. Smith, and indicates the possibility of his becoming the Principal of Kishnaghur College.

THE ship Vanora, from Madras to Bimlipatam, is on shore on Point Divy, about 11 miles to the southward of Masulipatam. Coconada has been telegraphed to for some assistance, but as there is no steamer tug for that port the request could not be complied with.

THE young Raja of Jowra, Muhammad Ismail Khan, has just been installed with the customary ceremonials as ruler of the state, on his coming of age, at Jowra, in the presence of General Daly, C. B., Major Wilson, his tutor, and other officers.

A LAHORE paper says that one of the two employés of the Punjab Railway who a short time ago turned Mahommadan, has again reverted to Christianity. He complains that he found but little sympathy amongst his new co-religionists.

CALCUTTA Municipal Debentures, according to the *Indian Mirror*, are nowhere. The Bank of Bengal has ceased to make advances upon them. The action of the Bank would seem to argue an entire want of confidence in the present administration of that city's affairs.

THE bridge over the Ganges at Rajghat, on the Allygurh line of the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway, is now open for traffic, and passenger trains are regularly passing over it. The temporary bridge had for some days past been rendered unserviceable by the rise of the river.

WE publish in another column two letters addressed to the Editor of the *Englishman*, relative to the present and future welfare of our Eurasian population. The subject is one of considerable interest, and will, no doubt, ere long engage the attention of Government.

MR. JAMES TAYLOR, lately appointed Acting Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, has been deputed on special duty to the famine works, and has proceeded to Durbhunga in Tirhoot, and during his absence, Mr. E. W. Kellner, Assistant to the Comptroller General of Accounts will act as Deputy Accountant General, Bengal.

"VANITY FAIR" has the credit of starting the absurd rumour that His Excellency Lord Northbrook was likely to throw up the Viceroyalty towards the close of this year. As most of our readers know, this notion is vanity altogether. And to make the confusion in *Vanity Fair* worse confounded we are able to state that there never was the smallest foundation for the vain guess.

THE last *Calcutta Gazette* contains an excellent chart, prepared by Captain H. A. Harris, Conservator of Orissa ports, of the river Borabalang, from the entrance to Balasore, with the depth of water on the bar. It also shows the projected cuttings at some of the numerous windings of the river, by which, when completed, the distance to Balasore will be reduced more than one-third.

NINE-HUNDRED-AND-FIFTY maunds weight of the ammunition sent as a present to our ally, the Atalikh Ghazee, the *Pioneer* tells us, are being started from Murree for Yarkand. As mules will accordingly be in demand, and perhaps scarce, the Central Asian Trade Company has at last decided on commencing operations by sending their present consignments *viâ* the Kulu route.

THE *Friend of India* says Lord Salisbury's proposal to increase the number of the Viceroy's Cabinet from five or six is evidently the scheme of Major General Strachey, which captivated Lord Mayo, was ruthlessly exposed by Sir H. Durand, and was not well received at the India Office. It will, the *Friend* fears, prove pernicious to the public treasury and useless for the prevention of famine.

THE Dehra Ismail Khan correspondent of *Indian Public Opinion* states that Hukoomut Khan, Beloochee, has revolted and proceeded to Gorane Puhar, in order to fight with Huzrdad Khan, the Chief of Khilat Nussar, who is also engaged in collecting troops to oppose him. Last year the Mara Beloochees were on the side of the latter, and he proved victorious. This year, however, they have sided with his opponent.

A GIFT of 2,400*l.* has lately been made to the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army, for the purpose of providing scholar-

fidence in money continuing easy.

There has been, very little excitement in the Colonel Squire, of the Royal Engineers, who

distinguished himself in the Peninsular war and succumbed from fatigue after the siege of Badajoz. The munificent donor desires to remain *incognita*.

THE undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces:—"Improvement in railway switches, and in mechanism for operating the same," by William Wharton, junior, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States of America; "improvements in reels to be used in the filature and winding of silk," by Saturnin Germain de Montauzau, of Lyons, in the Republic of France.

THE Commission appointed to report upon the Hydraulic Lift at Hog Island held its first meeting on Saturday last at the offices of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings. The Commission consists of Colonel Fraser, R.E., President, who represents the Government of India; Commander Taylor, late I.N., who has been sent out by the Secretary of State; and Colonel Trevor, R.E., the representative of the Bombay Government, members. Mr. Le Mesurier, Agent G. I. P. Railway, was the first witness called. The proceedings were conducted privately.

SAYS a correspondent, writing from Coconada on the 30th ultimo:—"To-day at 11 o'clock a terrific fire raged in the native part of the town near our Municipal office. Two whole streets, consisting of about 200 huts, were burned to cinders, and the wide sheets of flame and the dense volumes of smoke whirled about with great rapidity. The fire terminated at about 2 p.m. Our Collector, the Police Superintendent, and several European merchants were on the spot. Unfortunately there was no water near at hand, or any manual engine in the whole town. Hundreds of women were crying bitterly, which rendered the sight more piteous. A boy of 12 years was burnt to death."

THERE is to be a meeting of several Dissenting bodies of Christians in Calcutta during the present week to pray for an outpouring of the Spirit on the work of evangelisation in this land. Referring to which the *Indian Daily News* remarks:—"It is something to see this unanimity of spirit in a community which, though professing one faith, has not hitherto worked in unity, and which has proved a stumbling-block to many. The object is a good one, and it is hoped that all sects of Christians, for once, forgetting and setting aside the flimsy barriers which at present separate them, will meet together in that unanimity of spirit which is a recognized bond of Christian fellowship."

THE Cabool news-writer of the *Delhi Gazette* says that he has learned the following from a merchant lately arrived:—"A few days ago some hard fighting took place between the Loohanee merchants of the Nasree, Munnee and Soolaman Khyles, and the Wazeerees, in which the latter was defeated. The following are the particulars:—The Loohanee merchants carry on trade between Cabool and Hindoostan, and whenever they travelled with their goods through the Wazeeree territory they were escorted by a number of armed men of their tribe to Cabool. This time on their arrival near the boundary of the Wazeerees, they were suddenly attacked by the aforenamed tribe, but as the Loohanees are famous for their swordsmanship, they fought the Wazeerees desperately, and made them retreat. About fifty men were killed and wounded on the Loohanee side, and the Wazeeree's loss is said to be much greater."

WE have received from various parts of the country accounts of recent sudden changes in the weather. A Coconada correspondent, writing on the 30th May, says—

The winds have been variable, but prevailed mostly from south to south-west. The thermometer has been up as high as 104°, and the barometer as low as 29°68'. There has been no rain to speak of, only a slight shower having fallen on Monday last, nor does the present appearance of the sky promise any relief. The nights are close and extremely sultry, without a breath of wind until the approach of morning. On Monday last a heavy shower of rain fell at Rajamundry.

Our Jubbulpore correspondent mentions that a storm passed over that part of the country two or three days ago, and the lightning was peculiarly vivid. Our Nassick correspondent, writing on the 6th, says—

There have been some severe storms in this district; fortunately no damage has been done. The fall of rain has been pretty great, some 4 inches having fallen already. The monsoon is said to have set in. The place is now delightfully cool and very healthy.

SAYS the *Pioneer*—A monthly journal published at Calcutta, and devoted, according to its own assertion, "to economic and statistical inquiries concerning India," says, in its last number,—"We are entering upon the famine months with rice at 10 seers only for the rupee, in spite of the superhuman efforts we have made to lower the price by placing vast governmental stocks upon the spot to keep the markets down. With this single fact patent to the world, the men are idiots who carp at the governmental action as excessive." The remark shows that people may publish a periodical grim with illimitable statistics without necessarily being able to understand what their figures mean. The Government might hold twice the quantity of grain it actually has without altering prices. The rate it arbitrarily fixes for selling at, governs the market. If the Government stock was in the hands of ordinary merchants, does our Calcutta McCullock conceive that the price would not go below 10 seers? The current price has absolutely nothing to do with the question whether the Government provision is excessive; and our tabular contemporary might as well say, with that dignity of expression due to absorption in scientific research, "men are idiots who suppose that a ship can be too full of water if no more than the usual flow is coming through the pumps."

THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* discourses upon the proposal of the Chamber of Commerce respecting the change of the day of sailing of the mail steamers as follows:—

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce is about to address the Postmaster-General on the subject of a change in the day of the departure of the English mail during the dry season. Monday is an inconvenient day, for many reasons, for the Bombay merchants, whose business is now-a-days compressed into the months between January and June. The chief business of the port, cotton, is concluded by June, and the strain during the season is sufficiently severe without the aggravation of the deprivation of the Sunday's rest. The P. & O. Company can accelerate the mails by 24 hours (they ought to quicken their pace so as to do the distance in 18 days), and the Chamber of Commerce means to ask that the mail-day may be changed from Monday to Friday, so that the mails may be delivered in London on a Tuesday morning instead of, as now, on Saturday night or Sunday morning. This change would make Tuesday Calcutta's mail-day instead of Friday, and Madras would have to post her letters on Wednesday instead of Saturday. The strongest argument in favour of this change is not altogether the convenience and spiritual welfare to the Bombay merchant,—though these are serious considerations,—but that it involves an acceleration of the postal transit between India and England. Nobody doubts for a moment that the P. & O. Company could fulfill the requirements of the scheme of the Chamber of Commerce with perfect ease, and there does not appear to be any good reason why either Calcutta or Madras should object to the change. The alteration would affect neither their Saturday's half holiday nor their Sunday's rest, and they, like the rest of India, would doubtless hail with satisfaction a change that brought them nearer to England. The P. & O Company has many virtues, but although its officers can demonstrate very cleverly how sternly it does its duty and how solicitous it is for the public welfare, the great machine would not be injured by a vigorous push behind. Indeed, so anxious are the Directors to send their ships by the Canal that it may be believed they would welcome a public agitation as supporting the change they seek to bring about. The Hankow and the Whampoa, two crack new Canal steamers, were beaten easily by the P. & O. boats, Golconda and Mirzapore, which, however, did not carry quite so many thousan-

FOR LIVERPOOL.

INDIAN NEWS.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Friday last a native workman employed on the Eastern Bengal Railway line was run over by an engine on the Chitpore Road junction, while engaged at work. He died a short time after the accident, the wheels having passed over his body.—*Indian Daily News.*

DARING ROBBERY AT BANGALORE.—A daring robbery lately took place at Messrs. Marlam and Co.'s, watchmakers. Jewellery and watches to the value of about Rs. 3,000 were stolen. In the back wall, the thieves effected an opening of about six square feet. But to do this successfully, the rogues must have crossed several native houses. Hitherto no clue has been found to the perpetrators of the deed.—*Madras Mail.*

JUSTLY REWARDED.—An East Indian named Lloyd, a pensioned drummer, was the other day convicted of criminal misappropriation and breach of trust by the Magistrate of North Arcot. He had been employed to take round a subscription paper, which was circulated at Vellore with the object of defraying the expenses of sending an orphan boy named Curtis to the Lawrence, Asylum at Ootacamund, and a part of the money so collected he kept back and appropriated to his own use, notwithstanding that he had been paid for taking the paper round. He was sentenced to undergo three months' imprisonment.

ATTORNIES AND CLIENTS.—We are informed that a short time ago about seven attorneys of the High Court held a meeting in the Attornies' Library, for the purpose of presenting a memorial to the Hon'ble the Chief Justice to the effect that the system of paying commission to brokers by some of the attornies, pleaders, and barristers should be put a stop to, and that certain rules be framed as a warning. The meeting being held in the absence and without the consent of the general body of attornies, an objection was raised, consequently the meeting was adjourned to Saturday last, when it was again postponed, owing to the numbers present being insufficient to form a quorum. It appears that this matter was brought to light about a month ago in a certain suit, when it transpired in evidence that a certain attorney was in the habit of paying a commission of fifty per cent. to his head clerk for introducing clients and bringing cases to him, instead of paying him a salary. A memorial signed by the major portion of the attornies will shortly be presented to the Chief Justice. —*Indian Daily News.*

STATE OF THE CROPS AND PEOPLE IN THE N. W. PROVINCES.

Bustee, 1st June.—Prices much the same. Heavy shower at head-quarters and Doomriaguuge on 30th. Reports from other parts not yet received. Numbers on relief works fallen to 116,397. Able-bodied men generally leaving works to labour in the fields. Gradual closing of relief works contemplated, and transfer of really necessitous to workhouses. Five poorhouses, with about 300

Goruckpore, 30th May.—Slight rise of prices. Heavy shower throughout the district on 25th, rendering rice lands fit for ploughing. Heavy rain also on 30th; weather continues cloudy and unsettled. Numbers on relief works still decreasing; failing off chiefly among men, owing to demand for labour in the fields and exaction of a full task on relief works. By latest official return 47,200 on works in north, and 37,600 in south—total 84,800; but subsequent report show further decrease of about 12,000, chiefly in north, due to above causes and to dismissal of 5,000. Gola road labourers who refused to move to Couree Ram works. In city poorhouse 489; in seven mofussil poorhouses 593. Advances for rice-seed up to 30th May, Rs. 54,513.

Ghazeepore.—Not received.

Mirzapore, 3rd June.—Prices much the same. Cane doing well. Storms throughout the district on 1st, but rain only in Doodhee 4-10ths on 29th May and 2-10ths on 30th. North of Soane one relief work with 421. South of Soane ten works, returns from which not yet received.

Benares, 3rd June.—Wind easterly. Slight showers on 29th and 30th

Azimgurh, 31st May.—Slight rise of prices. General but slight rainfall on 31st. Charitable relief twice a week to 300 in Azimgurh only.

Jounpore.—Not received.

Allahabad, 2rd June.—Prices fallen. Easterly winds; clouds gathering.

Banda, 2nd June.—Condition of people continues good. Slight partial rainfall on 29th Two relief works with small attendance; fourteen poor-houses with 794. In Kirwee, mango crop plentiful. Slight showers on 29th and frequent dusstorms. Four poorhouses, with 1,115.

Humeerpoor, 2nd June.—No noteworthy change. On relief works 1,763; in poorhouses 475.

Jalaun, 1st June.—Weather cloudy. Slight rain in Koonch on 28th.

Jhansie, 3rd June.—Prices slightly falling. Thunderstorm and slight rain on 27th. On relief works 926.

Cawnpore, 3rd June.—No rain. Easterly wind since the 1st; thunderstorm on 2nd.

Futtehgurh, 3rd June.—No rain. Slight fall in prices.

Agra, 3rd June.—Cloudy weather and dusstorms.

Muttra.—Not received.

Allygurh, 3rd June.—Two-tenths rain on 26th; prices stationary.

Meerut, 3rd June.—Cane promising well.

Saharunpore, 2nd June.—No rain.

Bijnour, 1st June.—No rain. Prices unchanged. Cane doing well.

Moradabad, 3rd June.—Harvest well housed. No rain. Prices unchanged.

Bareilly, 3rd June.—No change in weather or prices.

Nynee Tal, 4th June.—Steady rain since night of 3rd.

THE NAGPORE AND CHUTTEESGURH RAILWAY.

THE Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces is as persevering, as the Secretary of State is hard to convince, in the matter of the Nagpore and Chutteesgurh railway. The project was first mooted by the present Lieutenant-Governor, when Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces in 1863, but did not then get beyond the stage of discussion. In 1870 Mr. Morris, the present Chief Commissioner, succeeded in persuading the Government of India that the line was one that might advantageously be taken up by it, but the Secretary of State withheld his sanction, on the ground that the probability of its financial success was not clearly proved. Mr. Morris accordingly took up the question again, and, after a careful enquiry into the financial prospects of the proposed line, drew up a minute showing that "an annual net income of Rs. 3,60,248, *i. e.*, a profit of 5¾ per cent. on a total outlay of Rs. 63,70,402, might very fairly be looked for." So well satisfied were the Government of India with this minute, that they had the more detailed surveys for the line taken in hand. The Secretary of State, however, again stopped the way, this time because, in his estimate of cost, the Chief Commissioner had not made sufficient allowance for the increased price of iron, or for the proportion of the traffic which would still keep to the ordinary roads.

Mr. Morris has consequently now drawn up a third, and let us trust a final, minute, in which he endeavours to show that, "after making all allowance of every kind, the construction of the Chutteesgurh railway will prove financially a success."

The increase in the price of iron will, it appears, add only £10,739 to the cost of the line, raising it from £669,375 to £680,114.

As a large expansion in the trade of the country through which the line passes is morally certain to result from the construction of the railway, Mr. Morris contends that no deduction from the existing traffic is required. But assuming, in compliance with the directions of the Secretary of State that the present traffic will remain stationary, and that a certain portion of it will still cling to the road, he shows that the probable traffic may be fairly estimated at 48,900 tons. This is after allowing deductions of from ten to fifty per cent. from actual, and twenty per cent. from estimated, traffic. The total earnings from this goods tonnage are set down at Rs. 5,36,226, and those from passenger traffic at one-fifth, or Rs. 1,07,245. Taking half of this sum for working expenses, the balance of net earnings is 4½2,100 or 4¼ pee cent. on the original outlay.

We should hesitate to accept these figures as a safe basis to work upon, but for the certainty that the traffic will expand so rapidly under the influence of a railway as to render any slight exaggeration in the original estimate quite unimportant. The mere fact that a ton of rice is worth Rs. 63 at Nagpore, and only Rs. 28 at Raipore, is sufficient guarantee of this. For the difference of price being due entirely to difficulties of communication, the construction of the railway would lead to so great a rise at Raipore as bring about a vast expansion of the existing cultivation. It is almost certain, moreover, that, with a railway, Bombay salt would entirely displace that from the East Coast, as it already has done partially since the opening of the line to Nagpore. This would save Government Rs. 1,31,400 per annum apart from the tonnage added by it to the railway traffic. A no less important consideration is the increased traffic the line would bring to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, which is guaranteed by Government.

The following paragraph of the minute puts another aspect of the question in a strong light:—"There is one fact, apart altogether from the question of financial success, which I deem it my duty to lay clearly before Government, and that is the calamity which would overwhelm the landlocked country of Chutteesgurh, should in any year a total failure of the rice crop, following on one or two bad seasons, occur over the whole area. In a crisis of this kind the railway which I have been urging would be the salvation of the country, for without it no means of transport exist, which could be practically effective in importing enough grain to rescue the great mass of the people from starvation.

* * * *

"What is plain is this, that every tract of country altogether dependent for its crop on the annual rainfall, is liable at any time to the occurrence of a famine, and if the crop which the masses depend on is rice, then the pressure of famine is exceptionally severe and aggravated. Now this is actually the position of Chutteesgurh, so that its great population of over three millions may, by the total failure of one monsoon, following on one or two bad harvests, be reduced to a position exactly resembling that of the masses in Bengal, but with this aggravation, that the Government, owing to the remoteness of the locality, the difficulties of communication, and the almost entire absence of means of transport, would be nearly powerless to import food. The result must be that thousands would die of want.

* * * *

"In the case of Orissa much might have been done had timely importations been made by sea; but Chutteesgurh is an Orissa without a sea board, and is girdled by hills. No anticipation or forethought could in such a case supply sufficient carriage to traverse the distance with timely supplies, and the single hope for the people, should a calamity of the kind happen, lies in connecting their country with Nagpore by the

PHAROAH—June 5th, at Veyaraputty, Madras, the wife of Mr. W. Pharoah, of the Bank of Madras, of a daughter.

THE SUPPLY OF SEED GRAIN.

THE question of the supply of seed in Behar at this time is assuredly not without its difficulty, but we confess we were not prepared for the amount of crudeness and ignorance of the subject that some of the local officers have evinced. We may pass over much that has been said; there is one utterance, however, at the bottom of page 1230 of the last Supplement to the *Gazette* that is really too original to be passed over. It is Mr. Howe who writes, a civilian of the North-West Provinces, stationed at Ramnagar in Chumparan. The opinion of this officer, whose extraordinary lucubrations have more than once caused us some surprise, is as follows: "The experience of previous famines, indeed, shows that there has never been a deficiency of seed grain after a year of famine, and that, as a rule, this question may be left alone with safety; but there are many points in the present famine on which experience will probably fail, because the circumstances of the present differ so entirely from that of previous famines. Indeed there appears why, in a famine like that of Orissa, seed grain should, at the end of the famine, be found in plenty, and this reason does not exist in the present calamity. In the Orissa famine the end came very suddenly, and thousands, who had lived from the hand to mouth in hopes of receiving help from Government, and therefore had kept their seed grain to the last, were suddenly swept off. Help had, however, by this time come, and the survivors had therefore no inducement to consume their seed grain. In the present case, however, though famine had been kept in check, yet, in spite of every effort, the privations and sufferings of the people have been most severe, and have tested their powers to the utmost. There seems to be a point when a starving man, having seed grain will become reckless, and consume it. In previous famines, before this point could generally be reached, a collapse took place, after which help came, and hence there was seed grain left for the survivors."

Mr. Howe's picture is really delicious. The miserable Orissa peasant, with his pile of seed grain on one side, and pile of food grain on the other, before him, consumes all the food grain, but in these straits even he does not become "reckless," and consume the seed grain also; he is slowly starving himself in the presence of plenty, and awaiting help from Government, which of course does not come, but instead of Government aid "a collapse takes place" in the man's household, and he and his fellows are "suddenly swept off," after which, when too late, help duly arrives, and the untouched seed grain "is left for the survivors, who have no inducement to consume it." In Mr. Howe's naive idea of the Orissa famine every man had apparently his seed grain before him, but actually starved himself rather than touch it. In Behar, on the contrary, where no one is starving, or apprehending starvation, the peasantry have, he says become reckless, and have consumed their seed grain. The thing is too absurd and unworthy any argument to disprove it. But seriously, we would ask Mr. Howe whether he supposes that, in any famine, the starving portion of the population literally has stocks of seed grain before it, which it deliberates whether it shall consume or not? Does he not know that a starving man will infallibly eat all the rice he has got, whether it is seed or food grain? Is it not too obvious to need demonstration, even to the feeblest official, that the stores of seed grain after a famine are not with the starving people, but are in the golas of the mahajans and more substantial rayuts, who are in no risk of starvation, and who will keep the seed grain back under almost any conceivable circumstances to sell and advance to the cultivators in order to ensure the necessary crops for next year?

EURASIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—I am truly glad to see by your leader of to-day, that you are ventilating the subject of the improvement and education of the much-neglected East Indian population. I believe the commencement of the interest which is at present displayed in them, in reference to their education, is due to the late lamented Bishop Cotton, in reply to whose solicitations to Government on their behalf Lord Canning's words, which you have quoted as to their being likely "if neglected to developo in time into a class dangerous to the State," were written. The result of Bishop Cotton's labours is to be found in the system of Hill Schools which he initiated or established, which Archdeacon Pratt fostered and carried on, and which our present Diocesan and Archdeacon have not been behindhand in aiding and improving. These hills schools are as follows: Bishop Cotton's School for boys and the Punjab School for girls, both at Simla; the Mussoorie School for boys; Caineville House School (Mussoorie) for girls; St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, for boys; the Nynee Tal Schools for boys and girls. Among them these schools provide education for some 318 boys and for some 154 girls. The cost of education and board is far the cheapest at the Nynee Tal schools, when it may be put down as about Rs. 20 a month for each child; the other schools are twice as expensive and may be set down roughly at Rs. 40 a month for each child. Evidently, therefore, although these schools are doing something to meet the educational wants of the Eurasians, and are doing what they do exceedingly well, they only represent a commencement of what requires to be done on a much larger scale. They hit off to a certain extent a want of the middle class of Eurasians and Europeans, but even with the help of charitable friends and of Archdeacon Pratt's Hills School Nomination Endowment Fund, which is especially devoted to enabling indigent children to be educated at them, they do not even effectively provide for this middle class, while for the poorer Europeans and Eurasians, who abound in the great cities and on the railways all over the plains, they make no kind of provision whatever. Bishop Cotton, however, from the outset, contemplated schools in the plains as well as in the hills, and among these the following may be specified as due to the movement which he set on foot. Allahabad High School for boys and for girls; Lahore High School for boys; Bishop's School, Nagpore C. P., for boys and for girls; the Canning Protestant Girls' School at Agra. These provide for the education of about 165 boys and 154 girls. The cost of education and board varies from Rs. 30 to Rs. 16 a month, day scholars of course in all cases are very much cheaper. This second class of schools, so far as it goes, meets the wants of the lower middle class of Europeans and Eurasians, but, as every one must see, to a miserably inadequate extent. The above schools are all worked on the principle of Bishop Cotton's Diocesan Board of Education, that is, they are Church of England with a conscience clause in favour of dissenters. In addition to them there are in the plains the E. I. Railway Schools, six or seven I think in number, at intervals up the line. These are mixed schools of boys and girls under a mistress, so they cannot be of high order, nor at all calculated to meet adequately the educational wants of the class they benefit. They Railway schools are under the entire management of a board appointed by the Railway authorities, and are undenominational. And now to come to the lowest and most needy class of all the poor Eurasians. I only know of one school (out of Calcutta, which with your permission I will treat of separately in another letter) anywhere in the plains for their especial benefit, and that is the City Mission School under the Civil Chaplain at Allahabad. This last year had on its register 67 boys and 39 girls, and the work of the school consists in religious instruction, reading, writing, arithmetic, history, and geography. There must of course be many small schools here and there all over, taught chiefly doubtless by needy dames and destitute women, for children of this miserably neglected class, but they cannot be well calculated to do the work required, nor in any kind of way to enable the unfortunate Christian poor to cope with the pure native Hindoo or Mahomedan, who has the excellent cheap Government school, with its well-paid and well-trained teachers, ready to hand. Lord Mayo some years ago, when presiding at the distribution of prizes at the Calcutta Free School, called attention to the great want that there was in the Upper Provinces of schools similar to it in character, and he said "it never ought be forgotten that the want of these schools is rapidly increasing every day." I trust therefore, Sir, that, now Government is rousing itself at last to a sense of the duty which its leading statesmen have long since pointed out, they will spend their especial energies upon the elevation of the poor Eurasian who, as every one that knows anything of his state or his history is well aware, has been scandalously and shamefully neglected by everybody. I may remark in conclusion, that I have said nothing of the efforts of the Roman Catholics to which you allude, because I am not in a position to give any statistics about them, but I quite agree with your economiums upon their educational institutions, especially for the poor. I would observe, however, that it is only fair that they should take the lion's share of the work, for it is they who have flooded all the great towns in India with Christian paupers, and I know for a fact, wherever I have been in India, that were it not for the charity of all denominations of Christians, which is freely accorded to the Roman Catholic poor, three-quarters of them would be starved.

W. C. BROMEHEAD,
Honorary Secretary to the Calcutta Diocesan Board of Education.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—I have been much amused by the letter of your correspondent S. C. M. He tries hard to conceal his nationality, but I think the cloven foot is plainly visible, and the M. can only stand for Mookerjee. He quietly assumes that the Eurasian has the vices of both Europeans and natives, and the virtues of neither. He is angry that the Eurasian calls the people of this country natives. What would he have them called? not oysters surely. He says that the Eurasian hates the natives even more than a European does; that when the tries to force himself into refined European society, he makes himself a butt for ridicule. The poor foolish European, because he happens to wear a coat and a solah topee, thinks he is there-

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

IN the House of Lords on Friday week, Lord Napier and Ettrick asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs "whether her Majesty's Government fully adopted the conclusions stated by Earl Granville in his despatch to Lord Augustus Loftus of the 17th of October, 1872, respecting the territories and boundaries of Afghanistan; and whether her Majesty's Government would grant the moral and material support of England to the Ameer of Afghanistan in case of unprovoked aggression upon his dominions." The answer he received deserves particular attention.

Towards the close of 1872 the British Government, alarmed by the threatened conquest of Khiva, informed Prince Gortschakoff that it would probably feel bound to interfere if the progress of Russian arms menaced Afghanistan, or the principalities on the Upper Amu, and others situate between Khiva and Afghanistan, claimed by the Ameer of the latter country. This declaration, though it was couched in the politest language, wore such an uncommon air of resolution that it surprised and fluttered the Russian Cabinet. It must always be difficult for a Russian statesman to believe that our easy, timid, *laissez-faire* system can endure for ever; and when Prince Gortschakoff received this Note, even he seems to have feared that our Government was at last awake and in earnest. We at home thought so too; and, delighted with any appearance of liveliness and vigour at the Foreign Office, lost no time in showing that the nation was not only ready but eager to support a policy of resistance. It is quite exhilarating to read the newspapers of that day. *Times, Post, Daily News, Standard,* all with one accord protested that the hour had come for declaring that Russian conquest must have its limit, and that England could no longer look tamely on while the very existence of her empire in the East was imperilled by the advances of a restless and unscrupulous Power. One Ministerial paper, the *Spectator,* always knew and always said that there was a mailed hand beneath Lord Granville's silken glove; while as for the *Telegraph,* it proudly told the Russians every other morning that the great heart of the people beat in unison with that of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and that England was no longer to be amused with specious pretences covering a mighty peril. In short, the nation was truly and heartily glad that a stern understanding was to be come to with Russia at last, and the whole public press, each journal in its own way, made that spirit known. Abroad the effect of all this was remarkable. The Russian Government instantly manifested an intense anxiety to soothe our fears and appease our anger. The Emperor despatched a special envoy to London with assurances that the apprehensions excited by the Khivan expedition were utterly groundless. At repeated interviews with Earl Granville Count Schouvaloff pledged the Emperor's word that under no circumstances should Khiva be subject to a prolonged occupation: a promise that was presented to the English Parliament as a solemn engagement: a promise which within a year of that time, and within a year of the marriage of the Emperor's daughter with an English Prince, was broken.

Meanwhile other guarantees were sought for the security of our interests in Asia. As Lord Napier reminded the House of Lords, the Indian Government had long pressed upon the Government at home the desirability of preserving an intermediary zone of independent States between British and Russian territory. But it was found difficult to bring Russia to any arrangement for that purpose. Therefore the Indian Government proposed that we ourselves should ascertain and define the boundary of Afghanistan, and that our conclusions should be simply communicated to Russia. Undoubtedly this would have been the wiser course. Had it been followed, there would have been no need for the questioning and answering of last week. What our Government did was to solicit the agreement of Russia to the definition of a certain line of boundary: a very polite but a most impolitic step, as we contended at the time. Under the circumstances, Prince Gortschakoff agreed to accept our boundary, but under an engagement by England "to impress upon the Ameer in the strongest terms the advantages which are given to him in the recognition by Great Britain and Russia of the boundaries which he claims, and of the consequent obligation on him to abstain from any aggression." In concluding the correspondence, in accepting the boundary proposed by England, Prince Gortschakoff carefully set down in black and white his own interpretation of this engagement. He wrote, "The English Government engages to use all its influence to induce the Ameer to maintain a peaceful attitude, as well as to insist on his giving up all measures of aggression or further conquest. This influence is indisputable. It is based not only on the *material and moral* ascendancy of England, but also on the subsidies for which Shere Ali is indebted to her." Nothing can be plainer than this interpretation of what Prince Gortschakoff called our "guarantee." It was so ostentatiously clear as to amount to a challenge of protest, if protest there was to be. But it was accepted without protest; it stands without challenge or remark as the last word of the correspondence; and one of the members of the late Government afterwards told the House of Commons that the Prince's interpretation was accepted in silence.

Therefore, when in April last it became obvious that the permanent occupation of Khiva by Russia was intended—spite of the Czar's promise—the Government was anxiously asked, "What interpretation do *you* put on Lord Granville's engagement to influence the Ameer of Afghanistan?" Mr. Gladstone replied that if Prince Gortschakoff construed the agreement as meaning that it bound us to coerce the Ameer, and become responsible for his conduct, we should not be bound by the interpretation. "The fact that the argument turned entirely on the use of the word influence showed that moral influence was meant, not an engagement to use force. The engagement referred solely to the moral influence necessarily possessed by England and Russia in the East—Russia engaging to abstain from any attempt to exercise it in Afghanistan, and England engaging to exercise it for a pacific purpose." It is possible for us, no doubt, to maintain that this is all that we meant. But it is impossible to maintain that Prince Gortschakoff, in agreeing to Lord Granville's proposal, understood that that was all we meant. He plainly said that the time, "Let there be no doubt as to what 'influence' signifies. As I understand it, the engagement is not only based on the material and moral ascendancy of England, but also on the subsidies for which tht Ameer is indebted to her. He is, in fact, more or less your servant, and we look to you to control him, not by moral influences alone, which might fail, but by material influences, which cannot fail."

A more unsatisfactory condition of "agreement" than this can scarcely be conceived; and thus it was that Lord Napier put his question last week. As we have seen, he wanted to know whether the new Government fully adopted the conclusions stated by Lord Granville in his despatch to Lord Augustus Loftus respecting the territories and boundaries of Afganistan, and "whether they would grant the moral and material support of England to the Ameer of Afganistan in case of unprovoked aggressions on his dominions." The first part of the question was easily answered. The other was evaded. Lord Napier contended that in fixing certain boundaries we had pledged ourselves to defend them. "He supposed it would not be contended that in fixing those boundaries we merely fixed a geographical fact. This might have been done by a committee of the Geographical Society. The fixing of those boundaries was intended to be a political fact and to have political consequences." This argument was rejected by Lord Derby, who said he could find no precedent for any such obligation as it implied. Although the drift of Lord Napier's question was as clear as the sun at noonday—although it was perfectly obvious that he meant to ask whether the new Government really felt bound to defend Afganistan by force of arms from Russian embroilments, Lord Derby found it convenient to construe the question into an enquiry whether we are bound "to defend the Ameer of Afganistan against all comers;" a way of putting it which enabled him to escape from his questioners in the neatest possible manner. "To give the guarantee of this country to *an independent foreign nation,*" said his lordship, "is, so far as I can see, to take a step involving the gravest responsibility which can be incurred by an English Government." All he could say was that "to maintain the integrity and the territorial independence of Afganistan in our judgment is, and ought to be, a most important object of English Policy; and that any interference with the national independence of Afganistan would be regarded by her Majesty's Government as a very grave matter, requiring their most serious and careful consideration." "But—much would depend on the precise nature of the case; much would depend on the feeling of the Afgan population themselves; much must depend on the conduct of the Ameer, both in relation to his own subjects and to other States." The English of all which is, that the British Government does not dare to say that it will not permit any interference with Afganistan by Russia—has not encourage enough to declare that any "unprovoked" attack on her dependence would certainly be resented; while, in truth, what in the present position of affairs is absolutely needed is, cannot permit any violation of Afgan territory or Afgan independence. If Lord Granville meant anything at all when he addressed the Russian Cabinet in 1872, that is what he meant. If now we mean to oppose Russian intrigue and Russian

SHOULD ENGLAND RETAIN THE ADMINISTRATION OF AFFAIRS ON THE GOLD COAST?

In the House of Commons on the 4th May, the debate on the Gold Coast was renewed by

Mr. Hanbury submitting in a substantive form his motion, "That this house is of opinion that, in the interests of civilisation and commerce, it would not now be desirable to withdraw from the administration of the affairs of the Gold Coast."

Mr. A. Mills, in seconding the motion, said his fear was that people generally were underrating our difficulties in the West Coast. It was said Sir Garnet Wolseley had thrashed the Ashantees, and we should hear no more about them, but the same thing was said when another distinguished officer thrashed them half a century ago. He thought it was entirely a mistake for treaties to be entered into between civilised nations and savage tribes. They were generally misunderstood by the latter, and not unfrequently broken by the former. What kept us at the Gold Coast? It was not profit and it was not glory, but simply the necessity of fulfilling treaties into which we had entered. As we were there, however, he thought we might do much to improve the condition of the locality in sanitary and other respects.

Sir W. Lawson moved, as an amendment to Mr. Hanbury's proposition, to leave out all the words after the word "commerce," and to insert the words "it is desirable to withdraw from all equivocal and entangling engagements with the tribes inhabiting the Gold Coast." He was far from finding fault with the gallant soldiers who were sent out to fight in a cause which might have been, perhaps, settled without any war, or from questioning for a moment the policy which had prompted the conferring of the honours which they had received; but he could not help acknowledging the cogency of the remark, which he was told had been made by foreign writers, to the effect that if so much honour was conferred upon soldiers of ours who had been victorious in their operations against barbarians such as those of the West Coast of Africa, what would be the amount of honour we should confer upon our soldiers if they happened to be victorious against one of the civilised nations of Europe? It had been said by Mr. Stanley, the discoverer of Dr. Livingston, in a lately published book, that it would not be well to leave such a person as King Koffee, with his vast hordes of gold, to have all his way, and to allow him to keep in a state of uselessness all his wealth, inasmuch as gold was made for circulation and utility, and not for hiding away purposes. In Sir Wilfrid's opinion a man should be allowed to do what he thought proper with his wealth, provided that he did nothing prejudicial to general welfare, and that what had been advocated by Mr. Stanley was little more than the old law of the buccaneer and robber, and worse even than what the publicans of this country seemed to require. (Oh.) He could not see why we should be more interested in the state of affairs in Ashantee than we were in the state of affairs in Dahomey. He should like to know what the House of Commons would say if an addition to the estimates were proposed to be made on account of our interference with the affairs of Dahomey. It might be all very well for the writers in *The Daily Telegraph* to speak of religion, and country, and politics in connection with such an expedition as that to Ashantee, and endeavour to force it down the throats of the people as a thing they ought to applaud; but he hoped that no single member of that House would contend that such a process was well calculated to promote the Christian religion in any part of the world. Both parties in Parliament had equally meddled and muddled in this matter. They could not recall the past, but by passing the amendment they could save a useless expenditure of money and the sacrifice of noble lives, which did nothing for the honour of this country and the benefit of the world.

Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen not did complain of the speech of the hon. gentleman who moved the resolution before the House the other evening. The first charge brought against the late Government by the hon. member for Hackney (Mr. Holms) was this: that whereas the select committee of 1865 had recommended that the Government should reduce their responsibilities with a view to their ultimate withdrawal from the coast, they had engaged in the greatest war ever waged there for the purpose of increasing their authority. Had the natives shown themselves fit to govern themselves? because if they had not, the arguments of the select committee fell to the ground. The late Government had every reason to believe that the acquisition of the Dutch ports would lead to the more economical administration of that part of the country which they already possessed; and, that being so, the Government in what it did was acting in accordance with the resolution of the committee of 1865. Therefore, the first charge against the late Government was effectually answered. There was another charge—namely, that the late Government had neglected to consider the wishes of the natives. It must be remembered, however, that the tribe of Elmina, to which reference had been made, was only 12,000 strong, and of these very few objected to British rule. Then the transfer was the only hope of peace. War did occur, unfortunately, and it transpired that war would have taken place under any circumstances; but the British Government found itself in a better position after the transfer—being in possession of the port of Elmina—to repel the invasion than they would have been had not the transfer been made. The hon. member for Hackney said, the other evening, that no official explanation had been given of the cause of the war, and then went on to remark that several villages had been destroyed and several lives sacrificed by the country that sent out more missionaries than any other nation. Now, he looked upon observations of that nature as misplaced sentimentalism; for it was not the wish of anybody to take away one life more than was required by the exigencies of the war. In conducting a war in a barbarous country, all offensive operations were matter for the discretion of the commander, and he therefore protested against the language of the hon. member. Speaking at Hanley, the President of the Board of Trade told his hearers that if the Conservatives had been in power for the last twelve months there would have been no war with the Ashantees, and then the right hon. gentleman followed up that assertion by imputing the cause of the war to certain military administrators, which could only have reference to Colonel Harley. If the right hon. gentleman had not read the papers presented to the House the speech at Hanley was not justified; but if he had read them the speech was still less justified. He had already alluded to the ability with which Mr. Pope-Hennessy had conducted the transfer; but it seemed to him that he was hardly just to Colonel Harley. The King of Ashantee, from first to last, never made any complaint with reference to Colonel Harley, and, in the letter, accounting for the cause of the war, not a word was said about the "military administrator," at whose door the President of the Board of Trade laid the blame. In point of fact, the war was the result of a long meditated design, and he believed that no human foresight could have prevented it. They had sent an armed force to Coomassie, because the people of Coomassie had first attacked their forts and insulted their flag; but the object of the expedition was to promote the interests of peace and civilization. With regard to the future policy to be pursued, the late Government had not been allowed time to come to any decision respecting it. There were three varieties of opinion upon it. Some thought this country should withdraw as soon as possible from the Gold Coast. Others said that England should take the present opportunity of extending her territory; but a third party, represented by the hon. member for Tamworth, said that this country should not seek to extend her territory, but that she should keep her forts and act the part of guardian to the tribes in the interest of civilization. For his own part, looking to the engagements which this country had entered into with some of the tribes—and it should be remembered that engagements of this nature were often as binding as any to be found within the four corners of a treaty—he did not see how England could withdraw her protection without the risk of leaving the tribes, who had in any way incurred his displeasure, to the savage revenge of the King of Ashantee. It was, no doubt, a question whether we ought to seek for an extended connection. Our position had so far been unfortunate because of the indefinite nature of the protectorate. An extended connection would undoubtedly bring great advantages in the way of trade and commerce, but he was not sure but these advantages might be got without it. If our forces were simply to act as police, it would be advisable to see that their duties were well defined. He did not think it at all desirable to leave the government of the settlement to the traders. He hoped the hon. member who had submitted the motion would not press it to a division, but remain satisfied with the discussion he had raised. The question as to what should be done in regard to the Gold Coast was one of which the solution was very difficult, and one which, in his opinion, ought to be left to the Government. Party feeling should have nothing to do with matters of this kind; and he assured the Government that whatever course of action they decided on they would meet with no factious opposition from their predecessors. (Cheers.)

Sir J. Hay thought that, especially after the late war, it would be entirely against British policy to withdraw our alliance from those who had been taught to rely on our protection.

Sir F. Goldsmid advocated withdrawal from the Gold Coast altogether.

Admiral Sir W. Edmonstone protested against our deserting the Gold Coast, and contended that if we did so we should, at the same time, be obliged to give up all our commercial relations with the country. He believed that the result of our leaving the Gold Coast would be the almost immediate possession of that territory by some other country. He hoped that the Government would think well before they withdrew their protection from the Gold Coast.

Mr. H. Richard regretted to notice that we had been throwing up our hats and indulging in extravagant rejoicing with regard to the result of a war which seemed to him to have been to a great extent unnecessary. Nobody seemed to him to have been desirous of inquiring whether this war had been just or needful. He confessed that after patiently wading through the Blue Books on the subject he had come to the conclusion that it was neither. His conviction was that the war arose from a contemptuous disregard of the notorious and acknowledged rights of the King of Ashantee. And what had we gained by this expedition, which caused the loss of a considerable number of lives and a million of money? We destroyed the only power in that part of the world which possessed anything like organisation, and left behind us nothing but anarchy and confusion. All we had gained was an old umbrella—(a laugh)—£10,000 worth of barbarous jewellery, and a treaty not worth the paper it was written upon unless we incurred the expense and the sacrifice of life of another Ashantee expedition. He could not see what possible service had been rendered by the destruction of Coomassie. These were acts unworthy of a civilised nation. He should vote for the motion of his hon. friend the member for Carlisle, because the conviction he had arrived at from the history of the past was that we had injured more than we served the aborigines of unexplored countries by our armed interference. While the people of England had to pay for the maintenance of the ports and armaments and squadrons on the Gold Coast, the profit went into the pockets of the traders. Then with regard to Christian missions at that part of Africa, he believed that those who promoted them made a fatal mistake when they accepted the protection of the armed power of the Government of England or any other Government. In the interests of civilisation, commerce, and Christianity he would support the amendment of the hon. member for Carlisle (Sir W. Lawson).

Mr. M'Arthur said he could not subscribe to the opinions of the hon. member for Merthyr. He was in favour of peace, so far as it was consistent with the maintenance of the national dignity, but he was not for peace at any price. He thought this country had accomplished a great work when it shattered the power of the King of Ashantee, whose rule was a scourge in West Africa. The member for Hackney recommended the Government to change the policy that had been pursued in West Africa. He was not aware that any definite policy had been carried out there; but if a change meant the withdrawal of the protectorate of this country, he hoped that no such thing would be attempted. He thought it was matter for reproach, however, that sanitary measures should have been entirely neglected in the districts on the Gold Coast; and there was the same ground for complaint with reference to education. He placed, in opposition to the opinions expressed by the hon. and gallant member for Stirlingshire the returns he held in his hand showing the successful operations of the various missionaries on the Gold Coast. (Hear, hear.) He could not suppose, after what had been done by the lamented Livingstone and the numerous missionaries who had laboured in different parts of the Africa, that this country would withdraw her protectorate from the tribes after the noble efforts that had been made in the interests of civilisation.

Mr. Muntz thought it was a most unfortunate thing after the committee of 1865 had recommended the withdrawal of this country from the Gold Coast that the Government of the day should have undertaken fresh responsibilities by accepting for a nominal sum the transfer of the Dutch ports. He had looked in vain through the Blue Books for the origin of the treaty with the Dutch respecting Acheen, and it was from that transaction the transfer of the forts arose. Lord Kimberley had stated that the Government would not accept the transfer of the forts until it was established beyond all doubt that the Dutch had the right to transfer. But it subsequently turned out that the King of Ashantee exercised a joint protectorate with the Dutch over the forts. The late Under Secretary for the Colonies had undertaken to defend Colonel Harley; but when the Ashantees took possession of the town of Elmina which was a different thing from the Castle of Elmina, that officer shelled the town. Considering that the hands of the Government should be unfettered with regard to future policy, he would neither vote for the motion of the hon. member for Yarmouth, nor the counter-proposition of the hon. member for Carlisle.

Sir E. Wilmot reminded the House that the King of Ashantee had broken the protectorate in the early part of last year, and expressed the hope that the Government would not decide on forsaking a weak ally.

Admiral Elliot strongly opposed the proposition of the hon. member for Hackney (Mr. Holms), to leave the merchants to themselves and only send a gunboat to protect them when necessary.

Mr. Roebuck thought the discussion should not pass without a distinct and definite expression of opinion on the part of the Government. Africa was, from its nature, a country we could not colonise. We had been there now for two hundred years. And what had the natives now? They had gunpowder, firearms, and rum. (A laugh.) That was what we had done to civilise them. (Laughter.) It had been said we could retain our possession of the Gold Coast in the interest of English commerce. It did not seem to him that this was of much account. So far as he had read the history of our commerce with uncivilised nations, we had distinguished ourselves by the introduction among the natives of those countries of, first of all firearms, and after that spirits and plunder. He did not believe in the general notion that our merchants and our commerce carried with them at all times civilisation and Christianity. He quite agreed with it would not be well to desert the Gold Coast very suddenly, but he thought we might within any loss of dignity intimate that at a certain given time we would give up our connection with it.

Mr Jenkins looked upon the proposition of the hon. member for Hackney as both ignoble and unworthy. He did not believe it possible for the Parliament or the people of this country to act upon such a suggestion. As for the proposition of the hon. gentlemen on his left (Sir W. Lawson) it was childish. What the country wanted was the expression of a definite policy on the part of he Colonial Office, not alone with regard to the West Coast of Africa, but with regard to our colonial possessions generally. (Hear hear.) It seemed to him that we had reached an era of political somnambulism so far as our colonial possessions were concerned. The eyes of our statesmen were open with regard to these possessions, but their brains were shut. After what had been said by the right hon. gentleman now at the head of affairs about the Straits of Malacca, one would have expected that the present Government would have taken some interest in colonial affairs, and would have arrived at some definite conclusion as to the policy they intended to act upon and adhere to. But the Ministry remained silent—as silent as Addison's "Planets"—and the country waited in vain for something definite in the shape of a policy. The consequence had been a succession of surprises in various parts of the world with regard to our colonial policy. He considered that a great mistake had been made with regard to the late war, but he did not know that the late Government could be well held responsible for it. He believed that mismanagement at the Gold Coast was the cause of the war, and that that war might have been easily avoided. Until the Government promulgated something in the shape of a definite policy, and took the country into its confidence, such calamities as the Ashantee War were pretty certain to be repeated. He admitted that this was a question respecting which it was most difficult to come to a proper conclusion, but that was no reason why we should enter upon a war which the indiscretion of our representatives at the Gold Coast had brought upon us.

Mr. Lowther said he must refrain from making to the hon. and learned gentleman who had just sat down any general statement as to the colonial policy of the Government. (A laugh.) With regard to the expenses of the colony on the Gold Coast, it was true, as had been stated by the hon. member for Hackney (Mr. Holms) that they could not be made profitable or self supporting, and it was indisputable that the sacrifices made by this country with reference to the Gold Coast by far eclipsed the amount of revenue derived from it since the British occupation. He would not be doing his duty if he held out the slightest expectation that the sanitary conditions of the Gold Coast, and of West Africa generally, could be improved to such an extent as the hon. member for Lambeth seemed to think possible. The death-rate in that region was 21 per cent—a rate which far exceeded that known in any civilised community, but that rate did not represent all the ill-effects of the climate, for many who did not die only returned home to linger in sickness. If, however, the future policy of the Government should be in favour of a continuance at the Gold Coast, means would be adopted for improving its sanitary condition. He had been asked more than once to state what was to be the future policy of the Government, but that was a question more easily asked than answered. (Hear, hear.) He might state, however, that her Majesty's Government were anxious to have had the advice and assistance of the naval and military officers engaged in the late war, for the purpose of enabling them to come to a definite conclusion with regard to their future policy on the Gold Coast. He thought he was not asking too much under the circumstances in requesting his hon. friend the member for Tamworth not to press his motion, but to be content with the expression of opinion he had elicited. He thought he might make the same appeal to his hon. friend the member for Carlisle. Under any circumstances the immediate withdrawal from the Gold Coast was an absolute impossibility. (Cheers.) But, on the other hand, they did not bind themselves, for better or worse, always to remain there. The matter was now receiving the most anxious consideration of the Government, and as soon as a decision was arrived at no time would be lost in making it known to the House. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hanbury said he was willing to withdraw the motion if the hon. member for Carlisle withdrew the amendment.

The Marquis of Hartington appealed to his hon. friend to withdraw his amendment, and leave the matter to be dealt with by the Government. It was not a question that could be settled by an abstract resolution.

Mr. Anderson rose, amid loud cries of "Divide," to move the addition of words to the amendment, but the Speaker ruled that it was not competent for the hon. member to do so.

Sir W. Lawson said it was his intention to divide. If a motion were worth debating, it was worth dividing upon. (Hear, hear.)

Sir R. Knightley moved the adjournment of the debate, stating that, if it was carried, he would move that it be resumed that day six months.

Mr. Pease seconded the amendment.

The House divided, when there voted—

For the adjournment	311
Against	75
Majority for	—286

The adjournment was consequently agreed to.

Sir R. Knightley proposed the 31st July. (Laughter.)

Sir W. Lawson said if a rational day had been proposed he would not have objected; but the intention was evidently to prevent the matter coming under discussion again, and, therefore, unless some arrangement was come to, he would move an amendment that the debate be resumed to-morrow. (Cries of "Oh.")

Mr. Disraeli.—The subject of the Gold Coast, and of our policy with regard to it, is not only under the immediate but has been under the daily consideration of her Majesty's Government, and on this very day it was specially brought under our notice. When we come definitively to conclusions—which I may state we have already decided in their large scope—the policy we intend to follow will be brought before Parliament by the Minister responsible for that department, and then the hon. baronet will have an opportunity of raising a debate on the subject. (Hear, hear.)

Sir W. Lawson said after this very satisfactory statement—(a laugh)—he would not press his amendment.

The matter then dropped.

UNDER FLYING SEAL.

(Vanity Fair.)

LONDON, May 8, 1874.

My dear Chadley,—I have won my great bet with Smallbore—namely, that the present Government would be beaten on a division before they had been three months in office. Last Friday night saw Mr. Synan with a triumphant majority of two, whilst Cabinet Ministers were quietly eating their dinners at the Carlton, and strong Tories were shining at ball and party, forgetful of the cares of political life and the importance of the Irish fisheries. The Premier was, I am told, furious on hearing the news; but after all Governments, like children, require a little beating in the first blush of youth.

Another mishap is reported from the Guildhall ball. It seems that the foreign ambassadors imagined themselves to be insulted at being allotted places below two Cabinet Ministers, and abruptly left the civic entertainment, to the great joy of certain individuals, who would otherwise have sat "below the salt." Another cause of this exodus was the fact that each Minister was ticketed off with a number corresponding to those placed on the plates of the supper-table. Hence, his Excellency the Kamskatkan Ambassador became simply No. 6 or No. 4, as the case might be. The numbering of the tribes of Israel never created more disturbance than the orderly arrangements of the Lord Mayor. Lime-lights, triumpeters, and scent-fountains cannot do everything. A great many City people who considered they had a right to be invited at this function were not present. I understand the indignation at the preference of the Radical Chief Magistrate of London for official and social over commercial swells was very great, and that there was wailing in many a suburban villa in consequence.

I am sorry Baillie Cochrane has so indignantly refused Russell's vacant place at the Board of Works. It certainly would have been amusing to have seen the M.P. for the Isle of Wight acting as secretary to Lord Henry Lennox.

It seems that it would be against all etiquette for Lord Derby to rescind the order initiated by Lord Granville for the reduction of Berne in the diplomatic scale, so Sir Henry Wolff gains nothing by pertinent questions, nor your friends by their grumbling.

I hear a good story of a young Home Ruler and M. P. It seems that the young legislator indulged somewhat freely at a ball not long since, and at supper, much to the astonishment of everyone, he made his maiden speech in the following terms: "Ladies and gentlemen, I'm wanted at the House; but as long as Mrs. X—— keeps such good champagne, I'll see the House d——d!" After which he collapsed under the table.

The past week has been remarkably gay: Lady Waldegrave entertaining on Friday; and Mrs. Ward-Hunt and Lady Derby on Wednesday, the Foreign Office looking like "a Venetian Palace," according to my cousin Adela. Mrs. Ralli's ball was possibly *the* dance of the week, though Fred Cunynghame asserts Mrs. Holford's to have been better; but "comparisons are," as we all know, "odius."

The Wiltshire Society's ball on Wednesday was one of those *pot-pourris* which are the delight of people out of Society, and the abomination of people in it. But if such gatherings give little Tom Briggs or Jack Jones the pleasure of boasting of how "I met the Duchess at a ball in town," what matter. Briggs or Jones may give themselves airs in their native town, but the Duchess does not see them. I make this observation, as Horatio Blasey has been somewhat severe in some remarks which he made to me about these county *omnium gatherums*.

I hear that the Hungarian band is not so good as it was last year; but who ever thinks the same *plat* as good as when first tasted?

The skating-rink at Prince's is to be a great attraction this season, though skating on wheels is to the real thing what Cheshire cheese is to Brie.

The Household Brigade opened the cricket season on Tuesday by suffering defeat from the Engineers, despite the praiseworthy efforts of Lord Caledon and Captain Hardy.

Everyone has been rushing to see Landseer's pictures on view at Christie's; but they are to my mind rather disappointing, being for the most part unfinished.

My cousin Algernon, who is a great *bric-à brac* hunter, is looking forward to the great sale of old Worcester, which will shortly take place at the King Street Rooms. By the way, I hear that the "Crockford's Hall Company" are not doing as well as might be expected, and that there is a talk among the directors of giving up the Palace in St James's Street.

I have been through the Academy three times; on the last occasion accompanied by the Pickard, the eminent art critic, and I have come to the conclusion it is neither better nor worse than the Exhibitions of former years. The first picture that attracted my attention was Mr. Perugini's "Cup of Tea" (No. 13). It is certainly one of the best pictures in the show, the *pose* of the lady, the old china and the silver, being admirable. No. 29, "The "Obstinate Man," is a cleverly-grouped picture, by Mr. E. C. Barnes; but how did Marie Antoinette eat the chicken in Mr. E. M Ward's "Prison of the Conciergerie" (No. 43)? The unfortunate queen has neither knife nor fork. Mr. Marcus Stone has struck out in a new line in "My Lady is a Widow and Childless" (No. 166), and with such success that it is to be hoped he will abandon mediæval history for the future. Mr. Barnard's "Piping Times of Peace" (No. 123), is a nicely-coloured little sketch from the Boulevards. M. Tissot has "London Visitors" No. 116), "Waiting" (No. 387), and "The Ball on Shipboard" (No. 690), all three in his very best manner, and though critics carp at the chestnut tree in "Waiting," the ball scene is the cleverest combination of drawing and colour in the Academy. Mr. Frith shows a capital caricature (243), "Priez pour l'Augleterre" is worthy of *Punch*. Why does Mr. Leighton paint a thick-necked, yellow-skinned, and immodest young female, and call her "An Antique Juggling Girl" (348)? Sir Francis Grant has the reputation of being a good portrait painter, and has no less than six works of art, all in the best of his usual style. Croker tells me that Miss Thompson sold her "Calling the Roll" (142) for £100, previous to exhibition, and that it has since fetched fifteen times that sum. Such is the effect of Royal puffing, not that the picture needs it, for, as Pickard says, "it is the gem of the Academy." Mr. A. Stuart Wortley is a most talented young man. His magnificent articles attracted great attention, and now his picture, "Whamcliffe Chase" (987) has deservedly a great price, for the mingling of dull greys and browns is most artistic." A charming little landscape is Mr. Thore' "View near Leamington" (1003); its small size cannot take off from its exquisite freshness of colouring. Mr. Fildes' "Applicants for Admission to a Casual Ward" (604) is one of those carefully painted, if somewhat repulsive, scenes in which the illustrator of "Edwin Drood" has shown himself worthy of a place among the foremost English artists. The picture is living flesh and blood on canvas. Mr. Brett has another marvellous sea piece, "Bude Sands at Sunset" (1012); the glowing sand and the dark pools and rocks forming an admirable contrast. Herr Fuseli's "Master Augustus and Master Albert Baillie" (725) is a very pleasing portrait and perhaps the best picture in that way to be seen this year. Mr. Millais' "Scotch Firs" (68) is decidedly his best contribution, and a really great work. As to sculpture, Mr. Boehm's "Horse" is the only work worth naming. It is grand, though Pickard says that the man's head is too small. The fight for umbrellas and sticks is as great as usual, and the arrangements for taking them simply abominable. I noticed several people doing the "lame man" with great success, and showing wonderful acting powers. I find that I have quite forgotten to mention Alma Tadema's pictures, *genre*, and the Roman "Picture Gallery" (157) is a thing to be seen and admired.

It is rumoured that the Princess Beatrice is to be married to the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, but I am content to believe that the story is entirely without foundation, and a mere *canard* from the other side of the water. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has been staying with Mr. Henry Chaplin for the Two Thousand. Vanter, who went to see the race, tells me that Atlantic won by sheer pluck, and that the horse's chance of winning the Derby is by no means so certain as some people seem to imagine.

One of the most distinguished of the Ashantee heroes is a certain officer of Engineers, concerning whom I heard lately in the train two rather good stories. It seems that Major A, as I will call him, was employed in road-making, and such was his zeal that he exposed himself recklessly to the sun, and consequently caught a fever. He notwithstanding persisted in working, fever or no fever, sun or no sun. Colonel B, commanding the station, determined to save him in spite of himself, issued an order that no one was to leave their quarters between certain hours. This Major A deeply resented, and on Colonel B calling to see him, and asking if he could do anything for him—for he was temporarily prostrate—replied, "I wish you would write an official letter at my dictation to Sir Garnet for me." Colonel B kindly complied, but what was his astonishment at finding that he was writing a formal complaint against his own order, the result of which was—so the letter ran—a great delay of indispensable work. He, however, gravely finished his task, merely adding in a P.S., "Poor fellow, he is off his head, and does not know what he is saying!"

The same major A, some years ago, sent to the War Office a bill for expenses when travelling on the public service. Among other items he put down "Porter, 6d." This charge was objected to by some clerk, who, on being informed that it was unavoidable, and that the sum had been actually paid, informed Major A that he should have made out his charge as "Porterage," not "Porter." Major A bore the correction meekly and having occasion shortly after to charge Government for a cab, set down the cost of it as "Cabbage."

On the occasion of a marriage the other day a somewhat ludicrous incident took place. The bridegroom had obtained a special licence; but a little before twelve on the wedding day he discovered, to his horror, that it was only a licence which dispensed with a fortnight's previous residence in the parish, and not one which allowed him to be married out of canonical hours. He at once hurried to the church, sending in all haste to summon the bride, and whilst waiting for her informed the clergyman of his difficulty. Everthing was got ready, the clergyman stood at the altar and had his book opened so that he might be all ready. Time, however, was passing rapidly, noon was close at hand, and it became doubtful whether the essential part of the ceremony could be concluded before the hour struck. The instant, therefore, that the bride appeared at the door the service was commenced, and luckily the binding portion of it was just completed in time. Moral: bride-grooms always examine your licence carefully a few days before your wedding.

I am told that at the Aldershot review in honour of the Czar, which is to take place on the 16th, there will be, among other troops, brigades of Fusileers, Rifles and Highlanders, each brigade consisting of three battalions. For the credit of the country we ought to make the Imperial visitor believe that these brigades are regiments on a peace footing.

I hear that some previous Lords-Lieutenant of Ireland have not fully appreciated the merits of ready-money payments to their tradesmen. Lord Spencer entertained, however, different views, and all bills were settled monthly. The natives, not accustomed to such a demoralising system, jumped at once to the conclusion that Lord Spencer was about to resign.

It is not generally known that the ravisher of the Ashantee State Umbrella had in his childhood anything but brilliant prospects. His maternal grandfather gave, as he considered, a brilliant start in life to the vanquisher of Coffee and to his brother by placing the boys in his highly respectable office. Fortunately, however, for our military renown, a paternal uncle intervened and obtained for one lad a commission, while the other he sent out to Australia as agent to an estate. Both profited by their lift, for the one is our young Wellington, with as many capital letters after his name as there are days in the week, and the other has just returned to Ireland a millionaire.

Questions of precedence are still rife, and the Court has several terribly hard cases on hand, which in these days it is very important should be solved correctly. The great Lorne difficulty was thought to have been settled by putting the Marquis among the gentlemen-in-waiting on solemn occasions; but outsiders do not yet seem able thoroughly to appreciate his position, and the other day it was necessary for the Queen herself to intervene, when it was proposed that he should stand upon a raised platform provided for the real Royalties—a proceeding manifestly quite impossible, as all right-minded and well-informed persons must be well aware. Whether the Emperor of Russia had anything to do with it, I don't know; but he is said to view his Campbell relations with a supercilious eye. Moreover, the great Duchess of Edinburgh question is far from settled, and that young lady has retired to her tents till her papa arrives, and until Gortschakoff, Lord Derby, and Spencer Ponsonby shall protocolise her into an acceptable place. Etiquette of this kind is more important than some people believe, and if there are principles of distinction in rank, they ought to be kept up here as they would be elsewhere.

This reminds me that the air is rent with complaints of the last Drawing-room. Why can we not in England as in every other civilised country have our State receptions in the evening? and why, if we are to have any, can we not have more of them, and at more convenient seasons? It is painful and often disgusting to see people going about in broad daylight got up as if for the more kindly lights of evining; and, at least, if the Sovereign cannot see her subjects after dinner they should be allowed to appear in before-dinner dress. But, in fact, the evening is the right time for receptions, and the change is one which ought now to be taken into really serious consideration. Then, as to the frequency of Levees and Drawing-Rooms, especially of the latter, it is quite absurd, and very much too bad that there should be so few of them; and this year in particular it is very hard on the ladies that the Drawing-Rooms should be cut off just at the time that London is filling. The amount of scurry there was from all parts of Europe to get to last Tuesday's solemnity was something terrible.

Lord Donoughmore is about to be married to Miss Stephen, a young lady of eighteen, extremely clever and charming, whose father has just received a good appointment in India. Lord Donoughmore had been sent away from an Irish frying-pan only to fall into a Tasmanian fire, and his brother, Mr. Walter Hutchinson, being sent out to look after him, incontinently slipped into the same flame, for he at once engaged himself to Miss Stephen's younger sister. Whereat we may all rejoice, for there will be two new and delightful married ladies to cement our union with the colonies.

You will be sorry to learn that the difficulties between the Court of Kensington and that of Austria still continue, and that there has in fact been a "fearful row," ending in the entire suspension of diplomatic relations, so that we shall probably for some time to come be one pretty potenate the less in London.

Miss Thompson, who painted the "Muster Roll," is, my cousin tells me, "only twenty-three, and awfully clever." In point of art she resembles much one of our Royal Princesses.

I am off to an early dinner at Greenwich, the white bait being excellent this year, so I must hastily conclude,—Yours ever,

PHILIP.

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